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OPPOSITION SAVES LIBERAL PARTY'S PRESTIGE IN CANADA

Absence of Decisive Majority Proves Obstacle to Carrying Out of Legislation

OTTAWA, April 26 (Special)—As the session of the Canadian Parliament proceeds, the difficulty of governing without a clear and decisive majority over all is being daily emphasized and borne in upon the administration. Possessing within its own ranks marked elements of independence, and faced with two aggressive oppositions, the Mackenzie King government is encountering great trouble in getting its business through the House. To this trouble must be added the fact that the Senate, before which all measures must ultimately come, is largely conservative.

While the official Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons has no desire that the Government should be defeated at the present time, and while the Senate does not care to precipitate an election with its own abolition as the chief issue, there are those who seriously believe today that if more progress is not made in the passing of the estimates and legislation generally, the Government itself will take the bull by the horns and appeal to the people for a clear mandate. It is, of course, realized that Lord Byng, the Governor-General, would hesitate to grant a dissolution unless an absolute deadlock arose, and in the event of the Government throwing up the sponge, might ask someone else to form a government and carry on without a dissolution. The situation, of course, would then come repeat itself, sooner or later, the break-up would come.

Opposition saves Government

On the MacKenzie resolution regarding cabinet ministers and their disabilities, the prestige of the Government was saved by the solid vote of the official Opposition under Mr. McLean. And it would appear that George F. Graham, Minister of Militia, will only succeed in passing his estimates if submitted with similar assements. The motion to cut \$1,000,000 from the \$1,400,000 appropriation for "annual debt," was made by one of the Government's own followers, George Power of Quebec South, and it will receive the practically undivided support of the Progressives, and that of very many of the Government's own ranks. It is fairly evident, however, that the official Opposition will oppose any cutbacks.

Opposition members, in particular would welcome another election. They hold the opinion that if the Government fails to win from one of its main constituents, appealed to the country this way, it would come back with a majority over all. They believe that the majority of the seats in Quebec should be carried by acclamation, the British Columbia and New

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FARMERS ARE URGED TO SELL SURPLUS IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Carl Vrooman Tells Mississippi Valley Association Procedure Would Tend to Stabilize Prices

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26 (Special)—The closing session of the Mississippi Valley Association today was devoted to agitation in favor of a \$25,000,000 appropriation by Congress for the immediate completion of waterway projects now under way on the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers.

James E. Smith of St. Louis, Mo., vice-president in charge of the waterways division of the association, spoke this morning on "The Duty of the Valley to the Association." He emphasized the necessity of the proposed appropriation. "Mr. Smith is the father of the appropriation scheme, and it has been voiced in association meetings by James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri; and Cleveland A. Newton, St. Louis Representative in Congress from the Tenth Missouri District.

Samuel M. Felton of Chicago, president of the Chicago, Great Western Railroad, spoke this afternoon on "Co-operation Not Misunderstanding" in transportation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26—Sale of surplus agricultural products to foreign countries was suggested as a means of bringing higher prices to farmers by Carl Vrooman, one-time Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in an address here today before the convention of the Mississippi Valley Association.

The speaker urged his auditors to "find foreign markets for the farmers' surplus crops by the skillful use of credit."

"The splendid and almost instantaneous rise in the price of corn and wheat," Mr. Vrooman asserted, "resulted from our gift of \$20,000,000 worth of grain to Russia. It shows unmistakably how nearly the bull factors have come to overcoming the bear factors in our terminal markets, and hence how easy it would have been any time during the past year to raise the price of our farm products in the cost of production, by selling all but a reasonable percentage of our surplus abroad on credit."

Even Gold Would Help

"If everybody in the corn belt would boost corn, as every man, woman and child in the south boosts cotton, we long since would have found a way to dig ourselves out of the hole we are in. Even the gold would be said to

ONTARIO PROPOSES STRINGENT LAWS

Legislature Asked to Deal Severely With Bootlegging

TORONTO, April 26 (Special)—The tightening of the liquor control was provided by two bills introduced in the Ontario Legislature last night by W. E. Raney, Attorney-General.

The first of these will restrict the carriage of liquor to railroads. Mr. Raney explained that at present distilleries were selling liquor to dealers who shipped it by truck and motor launch. The result was that much of this was diverted "from its nominal destination in the United States to some Ontario point where it was sold locally. In future all such shipments must be made by railway.

The second bill adds a clause to the Ontario Temperance Act, which would provide a penalty of not less than three months in prison for the sale of any liquor not lawfully manufactured either in a domestic or foreign distillery. If such liquor is subsequently adulterated with any deleterious substance, or if it falls within the classification of "swamp whiskey," its sale is also prohibited, and will render the vendor liable to a penalty.

Another penalty is provided under the Ontario Temperance Act for the affixing of false labels on liquor.

A clause provides that in second offenses against the Ontario Temperance Act the penalty in future shall be the same penalty as for the first offense, plus three months in jail, instead of the present penalty of six months in jail. Power is also given to the chairman of the Board of License Commissioners and the Commissioner of the Provincial Police, either jointly or separately, to hold an inquiry into the conduct of any officer or employee engaged in the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act.

Another new provision is that any person who aids any transgressor of the provisions of the act shall be considered guilty of the act and shall incur the same penalty as is given to the person actually committing the offense.

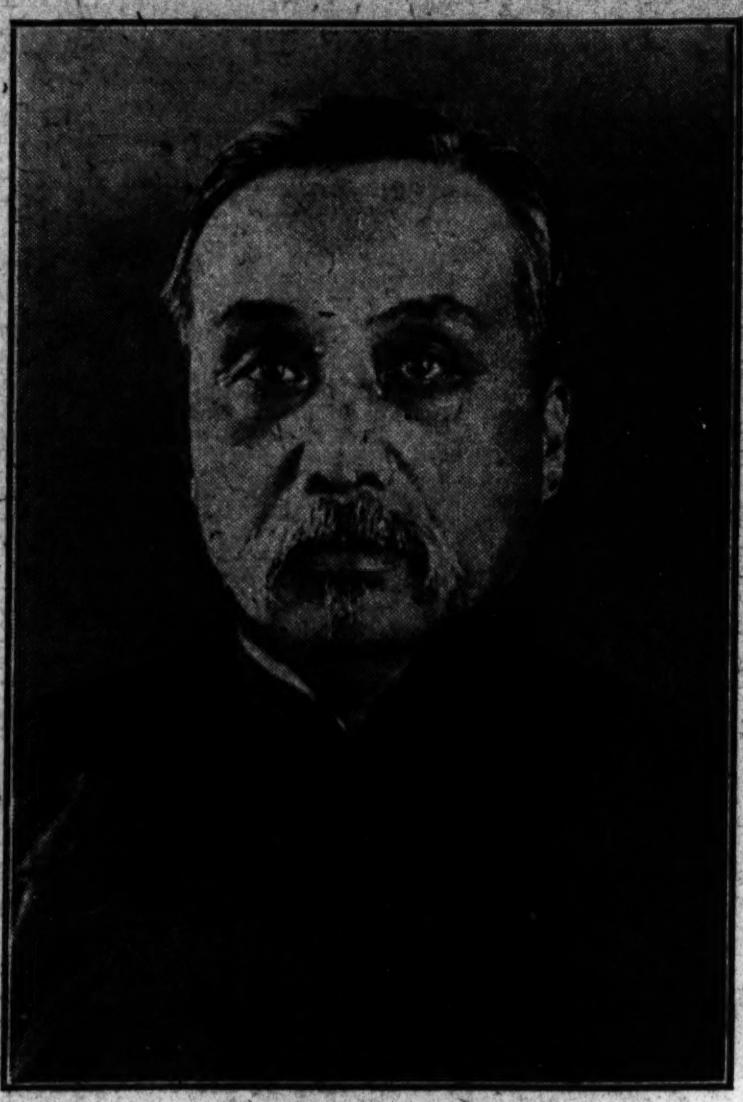
ARAB REBELS BEATEN BY ITALIAN TROOPS

By Special Cable

ROME, April 26.—The Arab rebels, showing signs of hostility against the Italian troops in Tripoli, are fomenting rebellion among the pacific population of the interior.

The Italian colonial authorities ordered combined infantry and air attacks against the rebels in the Zavieh region, inflicting considerable loss on them.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER
BERATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., April 25.—At a meeting of the International Paper Company here today the following were elected directors for three years: Philip T. Dodge, Albert H. Wiggin, Orden Mills and Herbert A. Wilder. W. D. Russell declined a reelection and Malcolm Chase was chosen in his place.



Photograph by Keystone View Company, New York

Hsu Shih Chang, President of China, Whose Position Has Been Seriously Menaced by the Clash of Interests in the Republic

CHINESE ARMIES CLASH IN CHIHLI

General Chang's Forces Retreat After Skirmishes With Gen. Wu Pei-fu's Troops

By Special Cable

PEKING, April 26 (By The Associated Press)—Forces under Gen. Chang Tso-lin, Military Governor of Manchuria, are reported to have retreated after preliminary skirmishes with General Wu Pei-fu's troops south of Tientsin in the province of Chihi. Both sides are strengthening their positions, and there is still hope for mediation.

The skirmishing occurred along the Peking-Hankow Railway, and much of the trackage is said to have been torn up by the Chihi forces in their retreat.

General Chang is sending 40,000 soldiers into Chihi, Shantung, Anhwei, and other provinces to join the 30,000 troops already stationed near Peking and along the Peking-Mukden Railway.

It is reported that Gen. Chang plans

to take the Tientsin portion of Chihi Province and all of Shantung and Anhwei, and appoint Gen. Chang Hsien inspecting commissioner of the latter two provinces, so that he and his followers can proceed along the Lunghai railway to fight Gen. Wu Pei-fu from the rear.

PEKING, April 26 (By The Associated Press)—Taking the stand that he intends to employ force to unify the country, Gen. Chang Tso-lin has sent a telegram to President Hsu Shih Chang refusing to withdraw his troops in Chihi Province. Instead of withdrawing, Gen. Chang Tso-lin sent additional forces southward, making almost 100,000 he now has south of the Great Wall.

In his message to the President, General Chang said:

"In view of the action of the Washington Conference concerning China it is absolutely necessary to unify north and south China without delay. Otherwise, China cannot fulfil her obligations toward the Powers."

Gen. Wu Pei-fu, commander of the forces in Central China, continues sending troops to the North, charging that Gen. Chang designs to seize the Government at Peking and establish a dictatorship.

All railroad communication to the South continues uninterrupted.

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It is reported that Gen. Chang plans

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN WOMEN ARE PEACE APOSTLES

Trio Will Tour United States to Preach the Gospel of No More Warfare

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Women's conventions are holding the spotlight in this city and Baltimore during the present month. Following directly the annual session of the D. A. R. in this city, came the Pan-Pacific Conference—in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National League for Women Voters—at Baltimore and, again shifting back to Washington the Women's International League.

bring to the American members of the organization pledges of co-operation from the women of England.

"New conceptions of democracy are

developing and women are becoming a political force," said Mrs. Robinson.

"The Women's International League

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have put his shoulder to the wheel in the south last year and by reducing the surplus, to have done more than any other single agency to help boost the price of cotton."

As an illustration of the way the "South pulls together," Mr. Vrooman cited the operation of the Edge Bank law which helps to finance the exportation of cotton on credit. "I am told that more than 1500 banks throughout the southern states, in addition to numerous business men and farmers, took stock in this New Orleans Export Bank, because they realized that unless this surplus cotton could be gotten rid of in foreign markets, the south would be held for the financial rocks," he said.

"If we could develop the corn belt consciousness, it would be an easy matter to pool the grain, the driving power and the financial resources of this fertile region behind our staple crop in such a way as to shove the price of corn up at least to the cost of production," he continued.

Probably the most remarkable incident in connection with this convention is the fact that it will be the starting point of a nation-wide speaking tour of three women, prominent in women's activities of the old world, representing England, France, and Germany.

Mrs. Annot E. Robinson, Manchester, Eng.; Mme. Therese Pottecher-Arnould, Paris, France, and Fraulein Gertrud Baer, Munich, Ger., are the trio who will undertake, on behalf of the countries that were among the great war sufferers, to spread the gospel of lasting peace throughout the entire United States. Already they are booked to speak before colleges, clubs, and civic organizations in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Baltimore, and St. Paul.

Would Prevent Future Wars

"A direction of the national responsibility awakened the minds of women during the war into energy to prevent its repetition." This concisely states the purpose of the league as outlined by Mrs. Robinson, here in advance of the convention.

Mrs. Robinson is chief organizer and secretary of the British section, and her work has brought her into intimate contact with women's organizations and their leaders in Europe. She will speak on the purposes and plans of the International League at the mass meeting which will close the convention Sunday afternoon and will

DR. BENES MAKES PROPOSAL TO STAVE OFF FRENCH ACTION

Tzeccho-Slovakian Premier Would Insert Provision for Safeguards in the Non-Aggression Pact

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 26—After house-top

declarations, stressing their points of variance, France and England are now busy emphasizing the objects they have in common. It is a repetition of what has now become a familiar story to the world. M. Polcaré letting of steam, followed by a British explosion, and then an effort to get together and see how the conflicting policies cannot be welded into a compromise.

In this particular instance, it has to be said that Mr. Lloyd George has rather surprised the French by the mildness of his response to M. Polcaré's declarations. To affirm that they are grave and merit serious consideration is to view the pronouncement with unexpected calmness, in the opinion of France. Even the addition of a phrase that he was shocked at such a grave announcement being made without previous consultation with the Allies does not startle France, which expected more clangorous notes from the impetuous Welshman. In consequence of Mr. Lloyd George's sober references, significance may be attached to inspired paragraphs in this morning's French newspapers emphasizing that because M. Polcaré insisted that France has a right to act alone it does not at all follow that she will.

Distortion of Sentiments

Clauses of the Versailles Treaty are cited, showing that the reparation commission must notify each allied Government of Germany's default, in which case "the respective governments" can consider the measures consider necessary.

The sober Petit Parisien goes further by stating that M. Polcaré has too much confidence in the good sense of the Allies, and particularly in the loyalty of Great Britain, to believe he will have to exercise his strict right. When the foreign press concludes that M. Polcaré desires to act alone, it is added, this is a distortion of his sentiments.

Despite the eminence of M. Polcaré as a legal authority, jurists will

probably find matter for considerable debate as to whether the paragraph cited specifies the right of a single power to take separate action. The opening phrase states that there is a tendency to postpone this difference between M. Polcaré and Mr. Lloyd George and concentrate on the non-aggression pact, which the British Premier envisages as one of the main

proposed changes in the terms of the new-added rates-making powers

granted to the finance committee in fixing rates "violates every theory or principle heretofore advocated or proclaimed by the champions of protection, including the Republican Party in this country, and with the proposed changes as one of the main

THREAT OF FRANCE STRIKES A DISCORD AT GENOA MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

This is the attitude as expressed in divers forms which has driven Germany into the ostriches of Russia and if the French see before themselves the materialization of a bogey which has scared them over since the armistice they have largely themselves to blame. The perpetuation now threatened can only result in the Russo-German treaty becoming an alliance ultimately destined to avenge Germany and to accomplish a fourth division of Poland.

The only way to remedy the situation is to include the Russo-German pact in a general European agreement. Cementing it with French bitterness can only end disastrously.

The French Premier's covert threat to withdraw from Genoa unless the Conference remains within the stipulated limits should not perhaps be taken too seriously. M. Poincaré is a stickler for the letter of things and depends on a Chamber controlled by rabid nationalism. Nevertheless it has strengthened the wavering sense of uncertainty, which is making the realization of the Genoa ideal difficult. Either this Conference, or its immediate successor, must break the strict bonds of the Cannes resolutions and the sooner these limits are removed the better. To suggest that the non-aggression pact can avail much with half of the continent an armed camp, or reconstruction progress materially while the reparations issue is excluded is ridiculous.

Fighting Russia Useless

Again fighting Russia because she is Bolshevik is no use. That has been tried unsuccessfully for years, through the white revolutions of Kolchak, Denikin and so forth. It has proved a farce for which in the end Great Britain will have to pay. The Russian people cannot be left eternally in their present state and experience has shown that the sole hope is that a restoration of normal relations will speed up the process of evolution, which has already made unexpected strides at this Conference.

Meantime the Russian delegates are making negotiations and then endeavor to withdraw on a discussion of details. Their methods are typically those of oriental bargaining and they seem to think they can score advantages by negotiating concessions, of which they are very busy, instead of concluding arrangements with the powers. There must, of course, be an end to this game and the probability is that it will not be long delayed.

The Italian secretariat somewhat optimistically expects the economic, financial, and transport commissions to finish their work by the end of the week, and by the same time it is hoped that the Russian problem will have reached a point enabling it to be finally solved at a later conference. In this case, Genoa should have resumed its normal life by May 10, at the latest.

Polish Delegation

Replies to Bolsheviks

Lithuania Enters Petition

GENOA, April 26 (By the Associated Press)—The Polish delegation to the Economic Conference, in a note addressed today to the Soviet Foreign Minister, George A. Tchitcherin, in answer to yesterday's Russian note, declaring Poland had violated treaties with Russia, declared Poland was here to contribute to the work of peace and the reconstruction of Russia.

The note denies any attempt on the part of Poland to interfere with the sovereign rights of Russia. It also denies having violated any agreement concluded with Russia. It asserts Poland has passed no judgment on the Russo-German Treaty concluded at Rapallo, but reserves the right to express later any attitude she may take.

The Lithuanian delegation petitioned the Conference for due justice recognition of their country by the invited powers and also for the annexation of Memel, the Baltic seaport town.

Press Attacks Russians

The Italian Communist newspapers continue their attack upon the Soviet Russian delegation for having participated in the "official monarchical demonstration" at the luncheon given by King Victor Emmanuel on board the dreadnaught *Dante Alighieri* last week. Even the Socialist organ *Avanti* is joining in this attack.

These newspapers express hope that Nikolai Lenin may disavow the action of his representatives at Genoa, which they declare certainly cannot be approved by the Third International.

M. Tchitcherin, although annoyed by these attacks, shrugged his shoulders and said there was a precedent which exactly fitted this case. When Gambetta, the true founder of the French Republic, came to Italy, M. Tchitcherin remarked he was received at the Quirinal by King Victor Emmanuel, the grandfather of the present King, to whom Gambetta said:

"If your majesty were in France we would nominate you President of the republic, and if I were an Italian, with a King such as you are, I would be a monarchist instead of a Republican."

To date the Conference has cost the Italian Government 40,000 lire.

Sharp Note to Poland

Soviet Russia contributed another sensation to the Conference yesterday by sending a note to the Polish delegation remonstrating against Poland's action in joining with the allied powers in protest against a separate treaty between Russia and Germany.

The note is signed by Georgi Tchitcherin. It says:

"In connection with the note which some of the delegations participating in the Genoa Conference forwarded on April 18 to the president of the German delegation, and which was published in the newspapers of April 19, and also in connection with the answer of these delegations to the German note of April 22, which was published on the 24th, I wish to call attention to the following:

"Leaving completely aside the ques-

Allies to Decide On Reparation Move

By The Associated Press

THE signatures of the Treaty of Versailles will hold a meeting, probably within a fortnight, to elicit fuller information of the French attitude indicated in the March 12 speech of Raymond Poincaré, the French Prime Minister, and to decide upon allied action in the event of Germany failing to meet her reparations obligations as May 31.

tion whether the considerations which led the delegations signatory to the first note to invite Germany to abstain henceforth from participation in the conference on questions relating to Russia were justified, I think nevertheless these same considerations should oblige Poland also to refrain from participation because the treaty concluded by Russia and Poland at Riga on March 18, 1921, settled all questions of importance between the two states under a form much more concrete and definite than the treaty signed at Rapallo by Russia and Germany on April 16.

Serious Treaty Violation

"At the same time I cannot refrain from remarking how strange and incomprehensible it seems that a government which recognized the Jure without reservations the Soviet Government of Russia and which concluded a treaty with it should join in a movement aimed at removing its right to make treaties with other governments. In this action of Poland my Government is obliged to see a blow against the sovereign rights of Russia and a consequent serious violation, first of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Riga on March 18, 1921, between Russia, Ukraine and Poland, and ratified by the Polish Diet of April 30 of the same year, and secondly, a violation of the accord signed at Riga on March 30, 1922, between Russia, Poland, Estonia and Latvia, whereby Poland engaged not only to work in harmony with Russia in the Genoa Conference, but also to strive by every effort at the Genoa Conference to have the Russian Government recognized de jure by the states which have not done so.

"Finally, the circumstance that the governments signing the reply to the German note, among them Poland, which belongs neither to the big nor the little entente and allied to Russia by normal contractual relations, reserved for themselves the right not to approve certain clauses of the Russo-German Treaty, creates an extraordinary precedent, whereby any third power can justify itself in annulling a treaty between two powers. By following this precedent, Russia would have the absolute right not to recognize treaties disagreeable to her concluded between Poland and other powers.

"The Russian Government, however, is not disposed to proceed on this path blazed by the Polish move, and declares categorically that in no case can it permit treaties concluded by Russia to depend for their legality on the action of powers not signatory."

Allied Note to Russia

Practically Ultimatum,

Says Genoa Dispatch

LONDON, April 26 (By The Associated Press)—The Allied note to be presented to the Russian delegation at Genoa tomorrow, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Genoa, will practically an ultimatum, demanding unequivocal replies on four principal points:

1. The payment of war debts, either entirely or with a reduction based on Russian capacity to pay;

2. The payment of pre-war debts, with the granting, if necessary, of a reasonable moratorium;

3. Indemnity for all damages caused to foreigners;

4. Restoration of confiscated property.

Three other points, adds the dispatch will be drawn up by the Allies today, and it will be endeavored to force Russia to reply at the earliest possible moment in order to bring the Conference to a close before May 10, when Mr. Lloyd George and other of the leaders expect to be obliged to leave Genoa owing to the pressure of home business.

Various opinions are expressed in the press regarding the developments at the Conference.

The Times says: "It is daily becoming clearer that the splendid visions which the world was asked to expect as a result of the Conference are fading away, and it is childish of the Premier to try to cover his mistakes and hide his disappointment by casting the blame for his failures upon the press; one only fault is that it has been too cleared."

The Daily Mail says the only important thing that has happened at the Conference is the conclusion of a treaty by the Russians and Germans behind Mr. Lloyd George's back.

M. Poincaré's speech at Bar-le-Duc is hailed by these newspapers as proof that France recognizes that we live in a real world, not in a conjurer's paradise."

The Westminster Gazette, although disagreeing with the French attitude, regards it as the result of honest conviction. Assuming that France is determined to invade the Ruhr area, to the end that she may enforce her demands upon Germany, the newspaper foresees "Fresh disaster" for Europe, which Great Britain will be almost powerless to avert."

The Daily Chronicle adopts a hopeful view, and thinks the Conference has resisted so many crisis that "it has become almost crisis-proof."

London Expects Support for the Anglo-French Mutual Defense Pact

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 26—British opinion does not keep pace with the succession of crises reported from Genoa, but certain broad views begin to be increasingly held here and they are characteristically direct. Mr. Lloyd George is given full credit for his arguments, firstly, that the Russians cannot return home without obtaining

the promise of a loan and must ultimately agree to whatever conditions the Allies impose and, secondly, that France cannot afford isolation and that whatever may be said now she will, when the time comes, not take independent action that would prevent a consummation of the Anglo-French mutual defense pact.

It is upon the last-named contingency, however, and not upon any intervention, either on behalf or against France, that reliance is placed here to meet the possibility of France's persisting in the idea of acting alone. Mr. Lloyd George knows well the conditions on which his position, as head of the British Government, depends.

These are laid down categorically by Mr. Bonar Law on behalf of the Conservative majority in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the last Genoa debate and there is no prospect whatever of their being in any way abated. They are that neither political nor financial obligations may be entered into at Genoa, without the previous sanction of the House of Commons. The House of Commons, as now constituted, will still rattle with England's principal ally, nor support wild-cat strikes of European military aggression of any kind.

"Women have come to a fine heritage. Let us be worthy of it and employ it so that never again will the human race endure the suffering which it still ravages Europe and injures the soul of mankind."

Fraulein G. Baer will address the mass meeting on the work of the Women's International League in her country. She is a member of the international executive committee and secretary of the German section.

Mlle. Therese Potecher-Arnold is

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN WOMEN ARE PEACE APPOSTLES

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arrives to direct the thoughts and energies of women to consider the importance of the well-being of the family and the effect upon it that war brings."

Commenting on the fact that France and Germany are also sending representatives to the meeting of the American section, Mrs. Robinson said: "This enterprise in which a French woman, a German woman, and an English woman are by the good offices of American women joined, is a step in the desired direction. We must strive, being good citizens of our own country, to extend our citizenship to the world. The sisterhood of women must be international."

"Women have come to a fine heritage. Let us be worthy of it and employ it so that never again will the human race endure the suffering which it still ravages Europe and injures the soul of mankind."

Miss Helena Dudley and Miss Helen Cheever of Boston, members of the executive committee; Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw of Boston, international president and honorary president of the American section; Miss Lillian Wall, Mrs. Henry Villard and Mrs. Henry G. Leach of New York; Miss Mary Winsor and Miss Mary Ingham of Philadelphia.

OPPOSITION SAVES LIBERAL PARTY'S PRESTIGE IN CANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

Brunswick would go almost solidly for the Government, and in centers where public works are needed great gains would be made; particularly at the expense of the Conservatives.

Profess to See Dissension

They profess to believe that there is some dissension in the Progressive ranks, and that gains could even be made at the expense of that party. In the meantime, they regard with suspicion and distrust my suggestion that the government should secure its position in the House by any bargain or alliance with members of the Progressive Party. The Quebec members held a separate caucus yesterday, and it is believed that expression was given to the above opinions. It is further stated that opposition to Mr. Graham's estimates was decided upon by the gathering. Quebec is anxious for complete disarmament.

A. R. MacMasters of Bronte, the Liberal member who undertook to prevent ministers from holding directorships in public utility corporations, but who was defeated in his effort by the combined Liberal and Conservative vote, is still on the Liberal side. There are those who believe, however, that he will shortly cross the floor and join Mr. Creer and the Progressives. Should he do so he would be Mr. Creer's lieutenant and the legal adviser of the Agrarian group.

Defence Under One Head

The Government, apparently sensing the general feeling in the Dominion against armaments, has decided to bring about economy by putting the militia, the naval service, the air forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under one head, namely, that of defence.

Several million dollars have been saved by this measure, but even now the Canadian Parliament is not satisfied. Yesterday afternoon Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Defence, undertook to pass his militia estimates. Last year they amounted to \$11,564,183. This year they have been reduced to \$10,788,400. The reduction, while commendable, is not generally regarded as large enough. Included in the estimates as above set forth is the sum of \$1,400,000 for "annual drill."

The Minister of Defence supported his estimates by stating that if Canada were to maintain her status as a nation she must be ready to bear the responsibility as such. He did not believe that there was any immediate danger of a new war, but he contended that "any nation which was a nation" must have a fairly respectable, permanent and militia force. Annual drill was a necessity.

Opposed on His Own Side

Strangely enough the main objections to Mr. Graham's estimates came from his own side of the House. Member after member rose to remind the Minister that the war was over and that since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles there had been a Disarmament Conference. Canada, it was argued, had no foe to fear, and in the present circumstances expenditure on militia and defense was a sinful waste.

Progressive and Labor members joined in the attack, claiming that if the amount to be expended on militia were devoted to agriculture or to the relief of the unemployed, the Dominion would be so much better off.

The official Conservative Opposition on the other hand upheld the Government generally and stood for "Preparedness."

The situation became acute last evening when Capt. M. G. Power, South Quebec, rose to move that the appropriation of \$1,400,000 for annual drill be decreased by \$1,100,000. Captain Power is a veteran of the Great War and was awarded the Military Cross. He maintained that the annual drill was a farce, that the war had been won by men who had for many years taken military training, but by the men who prior to enlistment had never been in a uniform. He declared that the world was sick of war and that there were better purposes to which the money of the tax-payers could be devoted than to provide for the upkeep of a useless military establishment.

Canada's Responsibility

The Minister of Militia at a late hour was forced to ask the committee to rise and report progress though no progress had been made. Before the closing of the House, however, Mr. Graham said, "I have a duty to perform to Canada, to Great Britain and to the civilized world. The amendment proposed that Canada shall shirk her responsibility while asking all the privileges of nationhood. Canada has

Jamaica, stating that there was a splendid opportunity there for the sale of Canadian hardware and textile goods. The executive decided to put various export houses connected with the Export Club in touch with these export market possibilities.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS CLOSED IN QUEBEC

Lack of Pupils at 15 Rural Communities Forces Situation

QUEBEC, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—The fact that 15 Protestant rural schools in the eastern townships have been obliged to close because of lack of pupils, the required number for each school being 40, has brought the matter of education in that part of the Province of Quebec to the fore.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee, secretary of the Protestant Committee, some years ago drew up a system of consolidation for the Protestant schools in the eastern townships, and progress has been made along these lines. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province, in a public address in Montreal, stated that the Government aimed to aid these scattered schools. At the last session of the Legislature an annual sum of \$40,000 was voted specially for the cause of Protestant education, and it is expected that the Protestant Committee, with this additional sum, can do much for the rural schools of the eastern townships. There are no restrictions attached to the grant, and since superior education has had special recognition already, notably McGill University, Montreal, which obtained a grant of \$1,000,000, and the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, which was given \$1,000,000 last session as a special grant, it is expected that the \$40,000 per year will go to the elementary schools, now so badly pressed.

Referring to school matters, in a recent public address, Jacob Mori, Provincial Treasurer, pointed out that an effort was being made to consolidate the Protestant schools for the sake of expediency, more especially those in the eastern townships. Ontario had to acknowledge that she was taxing the public of the province \$30,000,000, as against a taxation of only \$15,000,000 levied by the Province of Quebec. But tax had to be paid if anything was to be accomplished.

If the people desired more or better education, they would have to pay for it. Whether the Government or municipal or individual effort should provide the funds, was a matter to be studied. It was noteworthy that the Western University of London, Ont., received a grant of \$50,000 a year from that city. Might not the municipalities of Quebec, as he asked, emulate such an example, with great advantage?

CANADA MAKES ITS OWN BOOTS

MONTREAL, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—Canadians have found it difficult to buy shoes in the post-war period of 1918-1920, when prices were high. In 1921, however, the price of shoes has dropped to 20 per cent of what it was in 1918. The Canadian shoe industry is now taking its normal course.

"I suppose the bill will be passed," he said, "not because it meets the judgment of this body, not because a majority of senators subscribe to the excessive rates imposed on certain products of general use, or in the delegation of the extraordinary powers to the executive, but passed by a majority because a considerable part of that majority are willing to forego their opposition to what they regard as unjust impositions upon the people in order to get concessions for those in whom they are interested."

"If the bill shall pass, the only hope lies in an appeal from the action of this body to the judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people, and their decision will in that event overrule and set aside the action of the congress, I have no doubt."

CANADA MAY APPOINT AGENT FOR MEXICO

MONTREAL, April 19 (Special Correspondence)—The development of Canadian trade with Mexico was considered at a meeting of the executive committee of the Montreal City and District Export Club. The announcement recently made in the House of Commons at Ottawa by James A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, that the Dominion Government was considering the appointment of a Canadian trade commissioner in the city of Mexico as well as the establishment of steamship services between Canada and the Mexican Republic, both on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was received with warm approval and the minister's proposals were unanimously endorsed as calculated to improve trade relations immensely.</p

GERMANY BUYING MORE GOODS IN AMERICA THAN EVER BEFORE

Large Gold Credits Have Been Established Through Sale of Billions of Practically Worthless Paper Marks

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Germany is whining she cannot meet the reparation payments and she is seeking a \$1,000,000,000 international loan. Meanwhile she is buying for gold in the United States more goods than she ever before in her entire history bought from this country.

That is the anomalous state of affairs revealed by official facts and figures that have just come to light. In 1914, the year the World War broke out, Germany purchased the "peak" total of \$344,797,776 worth of raw materials and manufactured products in America. In 1921, German purchases here reached the record total of \$372,325,222. At the recorded monthly rate of her purchases thus far in 1922, Germany is likely to buy on an even heavier scale this year. She is, for example, today taking about one-half of America's entire export of copper.

All German trade operations in the United States have been steadily increasing during the past two years, whether has grown as to the source of such vast purchasing power. The secret is out. German revenue for buying purposes in this country is derived from the sale of many millions of practically worthless German paper marks. By that process enormously large gold credits have been established, and it is against these that Germany is being able to draw for commodity purchases.

Professor Cassell's Opinion

Federal authorities in Washington declare it is impossible to state the exact amount the Germans have thus acquired. It is said to total not less than \$900,000,000 and may reach as high as \$1,500,000,000. Manifestly there was enough available in America in 1921 to finance purchases that were not far from \$400,000,000. Professor Cassell, a distinguished Swedish economist, participating in the Genoa Conference, stated on April 14 that the sale abroad of German paper marks and mark securities "is the greatest swindle in history."

As far as the United States is concerned, German gold credits from sales of "waste paper" currency have been built up by two classes of people. One class consists of sheer speculators, who like gambling in marks is a profitable adventure. They have piled up in safes and vaults the biggest stacks of "stage money" that has been accumulated in this country since the Confederate states went out of the currency-printing business. The other class, which has contributed so profusely toward establishing a German credit balance in American banks, is made up of German sympathizers, mainly the hyphenates of pre-war and war days, who from a sense of patriotism have rushed to the aid of the "Motherland."

It is well known that during the past two years everybody in America who had an acquaintance, a friend, a relative or a correspondent in Germany has been badgered to send over American dollars in exchange for German paper money. It would be represented that Germany was "coming back" fast; that the sinking mark was safe enough or later to reach bottom, and that then the direction would be upward.

Harvest a Rich One

There was no more certain get-rich-quick proposition extant, as the Germans said. Between the gullibiles and the patriots in the United States, the harvest was a rich one. That is why Germany was able to purchase and pay for between 40 and 45 per cent of the copper America sold abroad in 1921.

According to official figures, American copper exports for 11 months of last year amounted to \$87,582,000. Of that total \$212,101,000 went to Germany. When in 1918, when the German copper manufacturing industry was at the height of its prosperity, only 33 per cent of America's copper export was shipped to Germany. Last year Germany bought more American copper than Great Britain, France and Japan combined.

The kind of purchases Germany is making now—here in the United States, in addition to refined copper, in bars and ingots (of which her purchases last year amounted to \$31,067,000), is shown by the following figures for 1921:

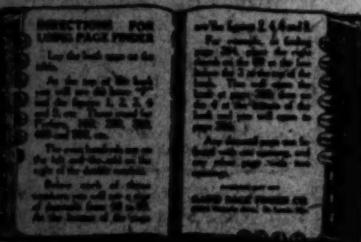
Raw cotton	\$10,985,000
Cotton	55,458,000
Lard	11,502,000
Turpentine oil	11,889,000
Wheat flour	10,258,000
Corn	10,258,000
Bacon	7,806,000
Condensed and evaporated milk	6,237,000

Of greater moment to American manufacturers than German purchases in the United States, which are almost exclusively either raw materials or foodstuffs, is the amazing increase of German competition in the markets of the United States. Germany sold America \$50,225,000 worth of goods in 1921 and is now selling at the rate of \$120,000,000 a year. That, or more, will be the grand total for 1922.

German Competition Felt

Numerous American industries are feeling German competition severely. It is reported in Washington that the great glove trade in central New York State is virtually "paralyzed" by the

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SOCIALISTS FAVOR WORLD CONGRESS

Delegates at Chicago Conference to Discuss Foreign Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 26.—Resumption of international relations will undoubtedly be voted by the Socialist Party at its annual convention opening in Cleveland Saturday, according to Otto Branstrator, executive secretary of the party at headquarters here.

"Mr. Branstrator said the convention probably would vote to participate in an international conference recently called by the executive committee of the three internationals. These are the old Second International, in existence when the war began and representing the Socialists who stood with the nations, the third, or Communist International, and the Vienna International, which, as Mr. Branstrator said, stood between the two and more nearly maintained the traditional Socialist policy. The meeting is expected to take place early this summer, he added.

The Socialist Party at this convention will also make overtures to bring into association with it the Socialist parties in the dependencies of the United States, particularly in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The meeting will be marked by the attendance for the first time of fraternal delegates from the Labor Party of Mexico and the Socialist Party of Yucatan, it is anticipated.

CAPE COD CANAL BILL HEARINGS CONCLUDED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 26.—Hearings on the Winslow bill authorizing the Government to purchase the Cape Cod Canal and to operate it as a free toll waterway for coastwise traffic were practically ended today before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Chairman Samuel E. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, stated that unless members of the committee desired to hear further witnesses, the question would be considered in executive session.

An early and favorable report on the bill is assured, as members of the committee appear convinced that the Cape Cod Canal would be used by practically all shipping which now goes around the Cape, if it was operated on a free toll basis.

H. P. Wilson, vice-president of the Cape Cod Canal Company, virtually told the committee, in his testimony, that the company would be unable to finance the necessary improvements to make it a deep waterway. The Government is proposing to deepen the canal to 35 feet and to broaden it to 200 feet.

Questions of the purchase price, fixed at \$11,500,000, by the War Department, and of locks are matters which will have to be threshed out later. Canal company values the waterway at about \$13,000,000.

LOAN TO LIBERIA CALLED MORAL DUTY

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Pending action on the proposed American loan of \$5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia, the United States "has stood in the way" of help from other nations, President Harding said in a letter to the Ways and Means Committee, made public yesterday in a committee report to the House.

Reporting the Fordney resolution

for extension of the \$5,000,000 credit authorized in 1918, the committee declared that it proposed to carry out a moral obligation of the United States to the Government of Liberia and that the venture was believed to be sound.

DRIES AIM TO RETAIN CONGRESS CONTROL

Anti-Saloon League Urges Nomination of Congressmen Who Would Uphold Amendment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26.—An appeal to voters of the United States to elect to Congress this autumn members who will uphold the prohibition amendment to the Constitution and continue in effect proper enforcement laws, was sounded today by the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

In a statement pointing out that between now and October the voters will be called upon to nominate 435 representatives and 33 senators, the league says there are 34 avowed national organizations at work to discredit prohibition to nullify its purposes and to defeat its enforcement by the nomination of wet representatives and senators. This is declared to be a challenge to law and order.

The statement is signed by James Cannon Jr., chairman; Wayne B. Wheeler, secretary; Ernest H. Cherrington, A. J. Boston, William H. Anderson and Parley A. Baker. It reads: "The written declaration of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, leading this fight, is first, to repel the Volstead Act; second, to leave to every state the enforcement of prohibition through state law, alone, and third to legalize the sale of beer and wine." If this effort should succeed there would be no federal officers to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, nor would there be any federal officers to enforce such codes just as they did before national prohibition, but wet states would remain wet and we would be exactly where we were before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. These wet states would become centers for the distribution of intoxicants throughout the nation.

The "prohibition of the legal machinery for enforcing the Constitution means nullification." The immediate objective of the liquor interests openly declared is to legalize, light wine and beer, which would make federal prohibition non-enforceable. This would mean the return of breweries and wineries, with a complete system necessary for distribution. The beer traffic, with its attendant political corruption, represented the principal part of the outlawed liquor traffic. Its reinstatement, therefore, would bring back most of the evils which were prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment.

The courts have repeatedly declared that wine is intoxicating liquor. It, therefore, cannot be legalized under the Eighteenth Amendment. To permit a 2.75 per cent beer under the federal law would not legalize it in the states that have prohibited such a beer by state law. We would have a variety of states in other states which would encourage lawlessness and result in chaos.

While the Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution it should be honestly and uniformly enforced. Congress by overwhelming majorities has done its sworn duty in supporting the Constitution by enacting prohibiting enforcement laws. The people are now facing the vital issue as to whether they will be as loyal to the Constitution as Congress has been and defeat candidates for Congress who will attempt to weaken or repeal the National Prohibition act. Record your convictions at the primaries and at the election."

Colonel Major, it was said, will appear before the committee later to answer statements of the opposition.

SEELS RECOGNIZE ALBANIA

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Albanian Government at Tirana has been recognized by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. C. A. Tashbo, Vice-Counsel of Albania in New York, announced last night. Greece is the only Balkan state that has not established friendly relations, he said.

MIDSHIPMEN NOT TO SEE EUROPE

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The summer cruises of the midshipmen from the Naval Academy will carry the squadron of warships up and down the Atlantic coast and not overseas, it was said yesterday at the Navy Department. Shortage in naval fuel appropriations, which also caused abandonment of target practice against the old battleship Iowa, is responsible for the change.

RATE-WAR FIGHT IS INTERNATIONAL

British Line Is Rival for South American Passengers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26.—The first break in ocean passenger rates from the war-time peak of high transportation costs, precipitated last week by the Lamport and Holt Line in cutting away approximately one-third of the fares to South American ports, has resolved itself into an international fight—a British line on one side and the United States Shipping Board on the other, says today's Journal of Commerce.

The British line's new rate schedule from New York City to Rio Janeiro is cut from \$415 to \$315, to Montevideo from \$475 to \$360 and to Buenos Aires from \$490 to \$370. The new Shipping Board rates are \$255 to Rio de Janeiro, \$245 to Montevideo and \$360 to Buenos Aires.

In meeting the rate made by the Lamport and Holt Line, and then with another broadcast cutting which put its rate below the British line figures, Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, his friends here say, has served notice that the American flag is in the seas to stay.

Mr. Lasker's statement, quoted yesterday in the dispatches from Washington, to the effect that the Lamport and Holt Line's action was an "unfriendly one," has been met by a statement from David Cook, manager in the United States for the British line company.

Mr. Cook, in a telegram to Chairman Lasker, which he made public, said the Munson Line, operating managers for the Shipping Board's South American service, had a 24-hour notice of the change in rates. He reiterated that the cut was an "adjustment" or differential, based on the comparative speed of the two fleets, the British line being the slower.

Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Line, countered by stating that his company, or the Shipping Board, did not ask a differential when the Munson Line in 1920 was using vessels slower than the Lamport and Holt fleet. He added that the service of faster ships had greatly increased South American travel, and forecast that now rates were lower this travel would be still further increased.

"We felt sure," he continued, "it is not the desire of ship owners that this feature of the bill be adopted for the purpose of embarrassing the sea-going unions, for no one questions the right of the men to organize for the purpose of improving their own condition. We strongly urge therefore that the naval reserve features of the bill be retained and the bill be so worded that no question could arise that would affect the different marine unions. Our experience during the war with alien crews prompts us to urge that our American personnel be developed for our merchant vessels and the best way this can be brought about is through the medium of a naval reserve."

MAJOR PROMOTION HEARING CONTINUES

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Protests against the nomination of Lieut.-Col. Duncan K. Major, former chief of staff of the Twenty-sixth (New England) Division, to be a colonel were again heard today by the Senate Military Committee in executive session.

Those appearing included Maj. John W. Hyatt, of the Massachusetts National Guard; Maj. A. L. Pendleton, military instructor at the Georgia Institute of Technology; Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Stevens of the Massachusetts National Guard, and Maj. A. L. Ford, military editor of the Boston Traveler, all former staff officers of the 26th Division, when it was overseas.

Colonel Major, it was said, will appear before the committee later to answer statements of the opposition.

LEAD PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, April 26.—The American Smelting & Refining Company today advanced the price of lead from \$1.10 to \$1.25 cents a pound.

BOSTON MEN FAVOR SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Retention of Naval Reserve Clause and Development of American Seamen Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Provisions of the ship subsidy bill were endorsed yesterday at the joint congressional hearings on the measure by a group, representing civic organizations in various New England cities. The public generally in New England states, they said, favors quick action by Congress on the administration program.

E. E. Blodgett, who said he spoke for civic bodies in a number of New England cities as well as for the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared that if Congress wants American shipping done by the British, Norwegians and Japanese, it should not pass this bill.

Unless steps are taken to build up a privately owned merchant fleet, he said, it will only be a few years until the American flag has practically disappeared from the seas.

Eugene E. O'Donnell, also representing the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared that experience had demonstrated the unwise of attempting to operate a government-owned merchant fleet. In order to attract private capital to shipping, he added, it is necessary that some assistance be furnished by the Government.

Commenting on the recent announcement of Shipping Board officials that the sections under which a merchant marine naval reserve would be created, were to be eliminated and embodied in a separate bill already prepared by the Navy Department, Mr. O'Donnell asserted such action would be "detrimental to the upbuilding of a strong and vigorous merchant marine."

"We feel sure," he continued, "it is not the desire of ship owners that this feature of the bill be adopted for the purpose of embarrassing the sea-going unions, for no one questions the right of the men to organize for the purpose of improving their own condition. We strongly urge therefore that the naval reserve features of the bill be retained and the bill be so worded that no question could arise that would affect the different marine unions. Our experience during the war with alien crews prompts us to urge that our American personnel be developed for our merchant vessels and the best way this can be brought about is through the medium of a naval reserve."

CANTALOUPE MAKES EARLY VISIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26.—The cantaloupe is here today, six weeks earlier than usual. About 50,000 have just arrived on two cars from Mexico and have been distributed to fruit stores at 23 cents each wholesale. Retail prices are expected to average 35 cents. The cantaloupe generally does not appear until May or June, coming from California.

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NEW YORK LAW STANDS "ACID TEST"

Former Opponents Now Proposents of Orderly Regulation of Growth of City

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The New York City building zone law has been in operation over five years. The consensus here of those who have been in close touch with this system of controlled construction from its inception is that New York City has been benefited immensely because of it in that it has stabilized real estate values, encouraged the development of a new and attractive type of architecture for high buildings in sections where high buildings are permitted, preserved the better class of business streets from invasion of small factories, saved the exclusive residential sections from the incursion of business blocks, and contributed largely toward giving the city a more attractive skyline and more picturesque appearance.

This improved building plan is generally accepted as a thoroughly practical and helpful measure, it is explained by the authorities, and from circles where once came controversy and antagonism toward the plan now there are offered expressions of appreciation for the law, and it is admitted that results have proved the system most progressive.

"New York's zoning law has increased values," said George B. Ford, consultant to the New York Zoning Commission and now director of the City Planning Department of New York. "This is shown by the fact that the president of the Board of Taxes and Assessments reports that he has lowered any assessed valuations on account of damage that could be shown under the zoning ordinance. Furthermore, he has instructed all field appraisers to increase valuations to correspond with benefits discovered because of the zoning law. This has resulted in thousands of elevated assessments in the five boroughs of New York. It is interesting to note that not one of the thousands of people who protest against increases in assessed valuations has objected to the increase due to benefits received because of the zoning ordinance. The city has settled down to zoning as proper and just and today one almost never hears any complaint of it."

Property Value Increased

"In a large, open, residence section south of Prospect Park in Brooklyn," Mr. Ford continued, "which was being invaded by apartment houses, stores and public garages, with a drop often of 50 per cent in property values, almost overnight in the passage of the controlling ordinance values increased at least 10 per cent and have been going up steadily ever since, so that the whole tract is only back where it was before the invasion started, but it is even better off. One petition after another is coming to the Board of Assessors from this district to stiffen up still more on the zoning requirements. Whereas, in the first two or three years after the zoning law was put into effect in New York City, most of the 120 petitions presented to the Board of Apportionment were to relax the restrictions—that is, by changing an abusus block to an industrial block or a residence block to a business block. Within the past year and a half the pendulum has swung the other way, and now more than three-fifths of the petitions request more rigid restrictions in respective districts."

The real estate men and those who lend money in real estate, once were almost unanimously opposed to zoning. Today these same people are not only almost unanimously in favor of it, but are most enthusiastic in commanding the measure, regarding it as one of the best steps the city has yet taken. They use zoning as one of their chief points in selling property and the real estate board has been the greatest help in "standing pat" on the zoning law and preventing its infraction. These real estate people frankly admit that most of the blighted districts in New York, which were rapidly going so badly down hill, are on the way to recovery because of this system.

Zoning a "Going Concern"

"As a message to other cities contemplating similar action I will say: Zoning is a 'going concern' in New York. It is the control of the use of private property in the interest of the community as a whole. Zoning is not retroactive; it is the conserving of all that is good in existing conditions, and, at times, pulling up blighted districts. Zoning saves money; it is inevitable."

Edward M. Bassett, member of the New York bar and one of the leading authorities on zoning, said that almost every one admits the building zone system here is a decided success. "Through this measure," he said, "real estate values are equalized instead of being absorbed by a few, and it always results in broader business centers by causing the growth to be spread out instead of up. Aside from the immediate benefits derived from this law, the encouraging factor connected with the whole thing is that it conserves the future. The fundamental of successful zoning is protection and preservation."

Goodhue Livingston of Trowbridge & Livingston, architects, who have designed many prominent buildings here, said: "Like all things progressive, it is too bad this idea was not introduced years ago. It would have been so much better for the city. From an architect's standpoint, the height restrictions pertaining to tall buildings has created new architectural problems, which has resulted in a more beautiful metropolis."

The zoning law has resulted in a more orderly and systematic growth in New York City," said Douglas L. Millman of Douglas L. Millman & Co., one of the leading real estate brokerage firms here. It has done away with the former haphazard, unregulated state of development. It is splendid and was much needed. It is accomplishing the greatest good to the greatest number."

One modest city planning expert expressed himself thus: "Zoning is a

conscious, intelligent effort to direct the building of the city in accord with a well-considered plan. Like good housekeeping, it provides a place for everything and tries to keep everything in its place. Like good industrial management, it plans for an orderly growth and expansion of the plant."

St. Paul Real Estate Men Strongly Oppose Zone Plan

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26 (Special Correspondence)—Twelve small restricted districts have been established here under the zoning plan, and applications for 75 others are pending. The majority of these latter instances no action has been taken to create them because, after making application for the restriction, property owners decided the move inadvisable. This situation is hampering development of these districts, as the Commissioner of Buildings is prohibited from issuing building permits until the petitions for restriction have been acted upon.

Summit Avenue, the outstanding residential street and declared to be one of the most beautiful in the country, is the center of a heated debate over the restriction question. Prior to 1915, business buildings were restricted only by sentiment, a few apartment buildings having been erected toward the downtown district during recent years. Recently some property owners petitioned for a restriction against all buildings excepting single residences and duplexes, others opposing the move on the ground that real estate values have been held down by even the sentimental restriction and that a permanent restriction will mean the complete deterioration of the street within 25 years.

Court action was initiated but is being delayed pending the outcome of the zoning movement. Leading real estate experts contend that permanent restriction of this street will drive the better class of home owners from it unless some provision is made to keep business vehicle traffic from it and that the latter restriction is impossible.

The growth of the business and apartment house district is westward into the Summit Avenue section from downtown. Real estate dealers favor a restriction against business houses only, with a provision that apartment buildings be limited to two stories and be 50 to 60 feet back from the street.

The evolution of "lower town," once the preferred residential district and now in the retail and wholesale district, is pointed to as indicative of natural results which cannot be successfully combated.

Numerous homes on Summit Avenue are for sale. Really dealers declare property values are held down 20 per cent now, and will drop further if the new zoning plan restricts the district to residences. There is a growing sentiment in favor of restriction for not more than 30 years in any part of the municipality. Property values throughout St. Paul would be dangerously disturbed by a drastic zoning ordinance unless its duration is limited to not more than two or three decades, leading real estate experts assert.

SENATE TO ACT ON LEGION CANVASS

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Action by Republican Senators on the bonus bill will depend largely upon the results of the country-wide poll now being taken by the American Legion. It was stated today by leaders in charge of the bill, Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, leader of the farm bloc and chief proponent of this means of determining final action, today declared that "the soldiers' bonus bill that Congress will enact will be one that will be most satisfactory to ex-service men."

The Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee have agreed to the \$50 cash payment feature, it is said, this being acceptable to the legion. The land settlement plan in the House bill providing for reclamation work on western lands will probably be eliminated by the committee and in its place will be put the land and home aid provisions approved by the American Legion.

A letter received by Senator Capper today from Donald W. Stuart of Kansas, who is in charge of the canvass in that state, declares that while some of the veterans want the cash payments, all of them give preference to the insurance and home aid features of the bill as advocated by the Senate Finance Committee.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HELPS UNEMPLOYED

VICTORIA, B. C., April 12 (Special Correspondence)—Fifteen hundred men from the overcrowded coast cities of British Columbia will be sent to the prairies this month to secure work on farms. Arrangements for sending men to the prairies at reduced train fares and for advancing them money to pay the expense of the journey were made by the Provincial Government in cooperation with the city authorities of Victoria and Vancouver.

The workers from British Columbia will be sent to Saskatchewan, where they will be able to find employment until the harvest is completed in the fall. This movement of unemployed will do much to relieve unemployment conditions on the coast.

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NORTH AND SOUTH SPLIT IN IRELAND

Breach Indicated by Letter From Michael Collins to Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster.

BELFAST, April 26 (By The Associated Press)—A breach between the Dublin and Belfast governments, which Ulster political quarters declare may also entail a rupture of the London Agreement, is indicated by a statement issued by the Provisional Government in Dublin this afternoon, announcing that it is unable to co-operate with the Belfast Government in an inquiry into the Irish railways.

The seriousness of the general situation between the two governments is indicated by a telegram from Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier.

"All here are agreed it is impossible to make any further progress until the vital clauses of the London Agreement are fulfilled by you," said Mr. Collins in this telegram, dated April 22. "They consider your attitude regarding prisoners as most unsatisfactory and entirely out of accord with the letter and spirit of the agreement, and your failure to agree to investigation of cases under Clause V 'most unreasonable.'

Clause V of the London agreement of March 30 provided for the establishment of a committee in Belfast with equal numbers of Roman Catholics and Protestants, to hear and investigate complaints of intimidation outrages and so forth.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 26.—The outrage at Athlone, by which Brigadier-General Adamson, commanding the Free State troops was fatally shot, has placed the Republican section of the Irish Republican Army in the position of having to answer the charge of shedding the first blood. It has also given the opportunity, of which Sean McKeown, the resourceful Free State commandant is said to have most dramatically availed himself.

The story is that on the morning following the murder, Sean McKeown surrounded with his troops the hotel occupied by Athlone Republican branch of the Irish Republican Army in difficulties in her Moroccan zone. In Spain itself a strong feeling that the tour is designed to help a scheme for the embracing of all Northern Africa within French colonial territory has been expressed, and the careful distinction that President Millerand, in his speeches is drawing between the French and Spanish standing in North Africa is re-sented.

As already stated a number of reasons may be assigned for the French President's tour. It is highly significant that he should be absent at the moment when the political situation was never so important and when the decisions taken by France will affect the fate of the whole of Europe perhaps for generations.

During previous conferences President Millerand has always been on the spot and did in reality direct the French line of policy. Aristide Briand found the President practically dictating the line of conduct in foreign affairs, and the former was overthrown largely on account of the opposition of the President. This was in accordance with President Millerand's declared intention when he chose the representative for France at Versailles, but the exercise of personal power by the President, who in theory is irresponsible, is contrary to French practice.

There is no doubt that Raymond Poincaré, who when he was President was completely subordinate to Georges Clemenceau, the then President, planned to resist any interference from President Millerand.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

scandals, in which the President has been accused of indiscretion, have already weakened his position, and skillful maneuvers were brought into play to bring about his absence during the Genoa conference. Although he is nominally consulted by wireless and is certainly kept informed of the course of events, M. Poincaré is, in reality has had an entirely free hand, insofar as he is himself by his regard for parliamentary opinion. The President's absence has also enabled him to stay away from Genoa on the plausible pretext that he can control the Conference much more effectively if he were present.

Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith represented the Provisional Free State Government, and Eamon de Valera and Cathal Brugha (Charles Burgess) the Republicans. The others present were the Lord Mayor, Mr. O'Neill of Dublin and Archbishop Byrne, the sponsors of the conference, and Stephen O'Mara, Mayor of Limerick.

How much progress, if any, had been made in the efforts to reconcile the views of the opposing sides, especially on the subject of the date and conditions for the elections, could not be judged prior to the actual discussions, which will probably be held in private, as were the previous sittings.

The Dail Eireann was to meet at 3 p.m. and rumors of a possible coup by Rory O'Connor, leader of the extreme Republican forces, were afloat this morning.

Of especial interest as bearing on the mooted question of the comparative military strength of the opposing factions was the statement issued last night by Gen. O'Duffy, chief of staff of the regular Irish Republican Army. He declared that in 12 out of 16 divisions in the army 5 per cent of the men remained loyal to general headquarters, and in the remaining four

divisions between 30 and 50 per cent were loyal.

The Conference continued into the afternoon, when it was adjourned until Saturday. The Labor leaders will in the interval consult with the other sections of the Conference.

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FRENCH DESIGNS IN NORTH AFRICA

President's Tour Is Alleged to Be for the Purpose of Bringing About Colonial Expansion

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 26.—There are a variety of reasons assigned for the present North African tour of President Millerand, other than the ostensible motives. One of these is the amazing revival of the colonial spirit in France and also the French Government's desire to impress the natives and interest French citizens at home in their possessions overseas. Every effort is being made to emphasize the contrast of Great Britain's troubles in her Muhammadan possessions and the alleged calm in French Muhammadan dependencies. This claim, however, is not fully borne out in view of the present upheaval in the French dependency of Tunisia.

At any rate it is hoped to renew and strengthen the allegiance of the native races as a result of the presidential party's spectacular tour.

Again there is a suspicion of a diplomatic stroke against Spain, who is in difficulties in her Moroccan zone.

In Spain itself a strong feeling that the tour is designed to help a scheme for the embracing of all Northern Africa within French colonial territory has been expressed, and the care and attention given to the French delegation is remarkable.

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Letters to the Editor

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Battleships or Not Battleships for the British Navy

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Ever since the days of Good Queen Bess those responsible for efficiency of the Navy provided the Navy with battleships or merchant ships under convoy, for the following reasons. Aircraft are not independent of the state of the weather as are surface-going ships. Fog, mist, low clouds, gales, thunderstorms, whirlwinds, snow, darkness, render flying difficult and sometimes impossible, so over the sea, and it is obvious that if aircraft in cloudy or misty weather come down low enough to see anti-aircraft gunners, they are exposed to anti-aircraft gunners at short range. Aircraft are very suitable at a distance, and the ships would be alert.

England became the paramount naval power by efficient use of her battle fleet, and recently when the command of the sea was challenged by Germany it was the British battle fleet that prevented Germany from waging war.

Aerial navigation over the ocean is very difficult, as the pilot has nothing to fix himself by with sight, though if his wireless telegraphy is in good order, and he is not out of range of land wireless stations, and wireless telegraphy is not blocked by the enemy, he can be given his position. Fuel also somewhat restricts their time in the air.

Experiences Cited

At two air stations under my command toward the end of the war, though the pilots were most keen to search for submarines, they found the weather too bad to go up in the air, when surface vessels carried on their work as usual. In some cases, owing to mist, the aircraft had great difficulty in finding the island they had started from, and in some cases came down in England.

Two non-rigid airships missed the island and were never heard from. Zeppelins may be left out of consideration for the present. In addition to the weather, there are other difficulties to encounter. (1) Anti-aircraft guns carried by the vessels they propose to hit. These cause the aircraft to fly high, and disconcert their aim. (2) It is exceedingly difficult to judge the speed of the vessel on which you want to drop a bomb, and the will of course be zig-zagging. A battleship looks a small target from 400

PUBLISHERS TOLD TO ABOLISH WASTE

Association President Also Calls on Fraternity for the Elimination of Strife

NEW YORK, April 26—Placing the full weight of the American Newspaper Publishers Association against any effort to introduce the 44-hour work week into newspaper shops and declaring that there cannot be any reduction in newspaper advertising or subscription rates at this time, T. R. Williams, of the Pittsburgh Press and president of the association, called upon the members at the opening of the annual convention today to eliminate waste in the newspaper plants of the country and get behind the apprenticeship school movement in order to prevent a shortage of skilled help in newspaper plants.

Calling attention to the achievements of President Harding, himself a publisher, Mr. Williams urged his hearers to follow the example of their illustrious fellow craftsmen and, as he had led in the scrapping of engines of war to promote international cooperation, for the publisher to scrap the jealousies and animosities that in their ultimate results are harmful not only to those upon whom they are used, but those who use them as well. Only by this method will this association obtain its fullest results, he said.

Commenting on the mechanical part of the industry Mr. Williams declared that while at one time "job rules" might have been laudable in the printing trades in order to prevent unemployment, there was no need for such a code today and added:

"In fact there is today in all the large cities a scarcity of printers, pressmen and stereotypers. If the six days' work a week rule was suddenly enforced there would be newspapers badly crippled in getting out. Statistics from the large cities will show that a very considerable percentage of printers, pressmen and stereotypers are at present working or being paid for from seven, eight and nine, and in some exceptional cases even 10 and 11 days a week."

Mr. Williams then drew attention to the schools at Macon, Ga., and elsewhere but declared that they were too limited in scope to do much to change the labor situation.

"The high cost of labor, therefore, is not so serious a matter now as securing the cooperation of labor to give efficient, full time usable work in return," he continued, "and in devising some means of attracting and training apprentices in the trades so that there will be sufficient labor to meet the future demands of the rapidly growing and expanding newspaper business. However, it is conceded on all sides that present wage scales are too high and that reductions must follow the general market to all lines of production."

Unrestricted arbitration was called logical and practical by Mr. Williams who spoke at length of the work of the several committees including that on newspaper, postal rates, federal taxes, advertising and radio investigations.

He called upon the association members for closer co-operation and a single minded purpose to enlarge the usefulness of the organization to the newspaper publishers of the country.

Officers Are Re-Elected

The board of directors of the Associated Press today re-elected officers and executive committee members as follows:

President, Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star.

First vice-president, Herbert F. Gunnison, Brooklyn Eagle.

Second vice-president, Stuart H. Perry, Adrian (Mich.) Telegram.

Secretary and counsellor, Melville E. Stone.

Assistant secretary and general manager, Frederick Roy Martin.

Treasurer, J. R. Yonatt.

Executive committee: Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford Courant; Charles A. Rock, Pittsburgh Dispatch; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; John R. Rathorn, Providence Journal, and Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News.

M. JOFFRE TRIES OUT HIS SCANTY ENGLISH

NEW YORK, April 26—for the first time since he has been in New York, Marshal Joffre, speaking at a reception in the home of Mrs. Willard Straight, in Fifth Avenue, broke into English today.

"I thank you all," he said.

And as he said it, he laughed like a child with a new toy.

Afterward, he said he had known a little English, but never had dared show it until it just burst out during the reception.

The marshal's morning began with planting of a tree on Central Park Mall for the school children of Joan of Arc School.

From there the marshal went to the Seventh Regiment armory, where he greeted representatives of French societies. Then he went on to Mrs. Straight's home, where he was the guest of the French-American Union for Open Air Schools.

Henry Van Dyke, former Ambassador to Belgium; Dr. John H. Finlay, John W. Brannon and Mrs. Robert Goelet were the speakers.

In a tribute to France, Mr. Van Dyke said France is neither imperialistic or militaristic, but is vigilant against Moscow and Potsdam.

UNION PAPER MAKERS AGAINST CUT IN WAGES

NEW YORK, April 26 (By the Associated Press)—The strike vote taken by the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers was overwhelmingly against acceptance of wage reductions proposed by manufacturers of newsprint paper, Jeremiah T. Carey, president of the brotherhood announced at conference with the manufacturers today.

Nearly delegates of the paper craft

and allied unions, representing the 60,000 men, attended the conference. Floyd Carlyle of Watertown, N. Y., headed a delegation of 10 manufacturers.

Proposed reductions which the workers refused to accept included a 10 per cent cut from the present scale for skilled men of all crafts and the elimination of all overtime for Sundays and holidays.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF COAL HINTED

Mr. Harding's Plan of Settlement Will Be Announced at Opportunity Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—The announcement that the President has been working on a plan for settlement of the coal strike and permanent stabilization of the industry comes simultaneously with the announcement that the Bland bill upon which the House Labor Committee has been holding hearings, will be reported out of committee the last of the week.

While it is known that the President and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, have been working on the plan for some time, administration officials today observed strict silence concerning its form. The only information available is that it will be announced at an "opportunity time." This is generally taken to mean the time when the situation has developed to the point where government intervention is justified to protect the public interest. In other words, when the pinch begins to be felt by consumers.

The first indication of this has already come to the ears of the Administration in reports that the steel mills are having a shortage and closing down. Officials are inclined to discount this, however, because of the fact that the non-union mines are not operating at full capacity and give for their reason "lack of orders."

As pointed out by an official of the Department of Commerce, "there cannot be a coal shortage until all mines which are now operating are doing so at capacity and until the cars of surplus coal now at the mines are sold."

The latest reports received by the Geological Survey are to the effect that the "existing demand is not sufficient to call out full production in those districts remaining at work; the number of loaded cars unconsigned at the mines is increasing rather than decreasing."

That this condition will have to be altered before the Administration will feel that the time is ripe for direct action is indicated by officials. When that time comes it is confidently believed that Congress will be asked to legalize the plan upon which Mr. Harding and his advisers are working.

It is also believed that the plan will provide for the establishment of a permanent organization to have jurisdiction over the industry, although nothing so drastic as nationalization of the mines, as recently advocated by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers, is contemplated.

It is believed Mr. Harding favors the Kenyon coal control bill, and will base recommendations on this measure.

That the Administration does not want friendly eyes upon the Bland bill creating a "fact-finding" commission to function for two years is evidenced by statements of officials that the remedy which will come out of the present disturbance must be a permanent one.

Oscar E. Bland, Representative from Indiana, in advancing his bill stressed the importance of an impartial investigation and coordination of facts as "a basis for legislation to settle industrial disputes."

He called upon the association members for closer co-operation and a single minded purpose to enlarge the usefulness of the organization to the newspaper publishers of the country.

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Nearly delegates of the paper craft

MRS. PARK IS NAMED TO DIRECT WOMEN

National League of Voters Will Decide Whether to "Get Into Politics"

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26 (Special)—Nominations of officers for tomorrow's elections, a report on the present status of federal legislation in which women are especially interested and a decision whether the organization should endorse or oppose candidates for political office were features of today's session of the National League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston for chairman, Miss Elizabeth Hauser of Girard, O., for secretary, and Miss Katherine Ludington of Hartford, Conn., were nominated without opposition. One director is to be selected for each region from the following nominations: First region, Mrs. Robert L. Denormandie and Mrs. George R. Fearing Jr. of Boston; second region, Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York City; third region, Mrs. Julian B. Salley of Aiken, S. C.; fourth region, Mrs. William G. Hibbard of Chicago, Mrs. Fred Lowenstein of Evansville, Ind.; fifth region, Mrs. Alice Ladd and Miss Marguerite Wells of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. John L. Pyle of Huron, S. D.; Mrs. P. X. Way of Watertown, S. D.; sixth district, Mrs. Charles Dietrich, of Hastings, Neb.; seventh region, Mrs. William Palmer Lucas of San Francisco.

Miss Marion I. Parkhurst of Waterbury, N. Y., legislative secretary of the League, declared that women are not well informed on Congressional proceedings, even with regard to welfare legislation, which they are quoted as uniformly supporting.

"Two weeks ago the women for one city voted on the Shepard Tower Bill," said Miss Parkhurst. "The women decided that they favored the bill and asked their congressman to vote for it and the bill had been passed by Congress months ago."

Telegram from Mr. Harding

At the banquet, last evening, many prominent persons, within and without the league, were in attendance. On the platform were Lady Nancy Astor, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of the National Republican Executive Committee, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of the National Democratic Committee, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, leader of the National League of Women Voters, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt who, for almost half a century has been a worker in the cause of woman suffrage movement—not to forget representative women from all the Latin American countries.

It was an evening of thrills beginning with the reading of a telegram from President Harding and ending with the final notes of the Star Spangled Banner as the 1500 banquet guests left the Century Theater roof.

President Harding's message read:

"My interest in the Pan-American Conference of Women has caused me greatly to wish that I might be able to accept the invitation to attend and address your banquet. It would be great satisfaction to express my interest in this international gathering of women leaders in public life and civic activities. From it I confidently believe will issue results calculated to cement the sentiments of friendship and co-operation among the peoples of the western continent. The world has reason to welcome every effort looking toward larger co-operatives, better understanding and the minimizing of differences and frictions. In this direction the women, with their fine sense of human values, their generous purposes and their unselfish aspiration for the betterment of the race, will be able to contribute much."

"I wish, therefore, in expressing my regret at not being able to accept your invitation, to tell you of my deep interest and sincerest wishes for the complete success of the gathering."

Secretary Hoover said it is more needful to preserve democracy in the hearts of the people than to defend it with military force against autocracy. He named as the ideal of the free peoples of the western hemisphere, individualism accompanied by equal opportunity for all and declared that there are days of danger in which greater speed and great force must be used, decisions must be formulated more quickly and action must not wait on deliberation.

"We have heard much of the preservation of democracy," he said, "but not enough of the saving democracy from self-destruction. Democracy is merely a mechanism that we have invented to carry out the political work of our social organization."

Large Galaxy of Speakers

"Although our governmental problems are mainly economic, we must not forget the human units for they are the social background we have set up as the ideal of the western hemisphere. When we deal with problems of commerce, problems of transportation, problems of farms, there must be in the background of each one's mind the fact that we are not dealing with mechanical things; we are dealing with the problems of men and of women and of children and therein lies the heart of democracy."

Lady Astor warned her hearers

against the dangers which beset democracy, and declared her faith that "women will not flinch, but that the more you find out the keener you will get to fight."

Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, was followed by a group of women representing the countries of the two continents, Dr. Grace Ritchie, England and South America, Senora Emma Lopez, Senora de Garrido of Cuba, and Senora Eulalia Guzman of Mexico. All urged unity of the women of the Americas as the first step toward a deeper and more potential world unity.

Another full day sits ahead of the delegates for tomorrow, when the committee programs for next year will be completed and the plan of work and the budget adopted, and an effort will be made to crowd into the day the most important business originally scheduled for a Saturday morning session. So great is the interest in the Washington plans for Friday and the additional events now scheduled in Washington for Saturday that many of the delegates will leave here tomorrow and not return for the Saturday session.

CANADA'S WOOL OUTPUT

MONTREAL, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—Wool production in Canada in 1921 was 21,251,456 pounds, according to an estimate of the Bureau of Statistics. At an average value for unwashed wool of 14 cents a pound, the total value of the wool clip amounts to \$2,975,000. The total number of sheep and lambs in Canada in 1921 was estimated at 3,675,500.

The engineering dispute continues

BRITISH DISPUTES REACH SOLUTION

Settlement Arrived at in Cotton Wages Case and Compromise in Shipyard Trouble

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 26—The shipyard wages dispute has advanced definitely in the direction of a settlement with the agreement arrived at yesterday between the shipyard trades unions and the Shipbuilding Employers Federation.

The terms of this compromise will be discussed at a national conference of unions at the Ministry of Labor tomorrow and confidence is felt that they will be accepted. It is understood that the men will accept a cut of 10s. 6d. weekly from March 29 but that the further cut of 6s. proposed by the employers be postponed, the first half to come off in the middle of May and the balance early in June.

A settlement has also been come to in the cotton wages dispute, the operatives agreeing to a 20 per cent reduction upon terms similar to those already arranged with the Card and Blowingroom Amalgamation.

The engineering dispute continues

and the employers have given notice that they are considering proposals by which employment would be provided for those "work people who are prepared to enter into an individual agreement with the employers on the question at issue." The men are also organizing and an attempt is being made to establish "a united front" between the Amalgamated Engineers and the other unions concerned. While this bluff is going on outside, however, the prospects of peace are improving, as both the engineering and National Employers Federation have agreed that in event of a court of inquiry being set up, they will take part in the proceedings.

TAXATION IN GREECE AFFECTS BANK SHARES

By Special Cable

ATHENS, April 26—The prospect of further taxation has lowered the prices of bank shares, though the Ministry of Finance has formally disowned a rumor to the effect that any heavy levy upon the banks or other limited companies was contemplated.

The situation however is improving.

One of the favorable factors is that the National Bank of Greece has got ready its new bank notes and has been authorized by the Exchange committee to continue advances on securities as before the passing of the loan. This has produced a rise in exchange conditions.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN AMERICA URGED

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 26 (Special)

Recommendations for the advancement of national road-building were made at the annual convention of the United States Good Roads Association here yesterday. Henry F. Ashurst, Senator from Arizona, sent a message urging that the Government build highways across the immense areas retained as forest preserves, parks and Indian reservations, and thus taken from the states' taxable domain. Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President, wrote proposing that the province of the National Government in road construction be interstate rather than intrastate.

A. O. Larrasola, formerly Governor of New Mexico, asked a general movement toward cession of remaining government lands to the several states

SHIPS RECOVERED BY GERMAN'S COUP

Hugo Stinnes Said Now to Control 40 Vessels Portugal Seized During War

LISBON, March 31 (Special Correspondence)—"Has Germany by a deft and remarkable maneuver stolen a march on her competitors by her virtual acquisition of the ships once German-owned, but which were seized by Portugal during the war, such seizure being the nominal circumstance which brought Portugal into the open conflict? And is the hand of Hugo Stinnes keenly and characteristically at work here in Portugal upon a medium considered vastly promising, and which is by no means untractable or unmanageable in skillful German hands?"

These are two of the interesting and highly important questions now being asked in the west parts of the peninsula, and not here alone. Other powers, conceiving themselves to be highly interested, resent this intrusion by Germany into Portugal, and the ready acceptance of the fact by the Portuguese, but they cannot find any substantial ground for complaint, especially when faced by the implied answer to the Portuguese Government to their inquiries, in essence, "Why did you not come first?"

This Government makes only evasive replies to the two questions first cited above. It denies that, simply and openly, the Portuguese ships that once were German, 40 of them in all, and excellent ships they are, too, most of them—will become German again. But for all these denials, and the carefully chosen words in which they are phrased, there need be no particular doubt upon the point that these ships are to be employed largely in trade with Portuguese colonies; that much of that trade will have Germany as an objective; and that German money, beyond question, will be used to finance the enterprise.

When it is added it is quite well known that two years ago, when the Germans, facing their new and perplexing trade and political situation, looked first of all toward Portugal, perceived possibilities there, and at once broached a scheme for assisting that country in development of her own colonies, and again that Hugo Stinnes has been closely concerned with recent financial discussions and enterprises in Portugal, it is felt here little more need be said.

Even before an arrangement concerning the 40 once German ships was discussed a German firm had established a line of steamships between Portugal and Germany—with for irony as some might say—an intermediate stopping place at London.

Selved by Portugal

The question of these 40 ships must needs be carefully considered. They were in Portuguese harbors when the European war broke out, and, of course, for the time being, they were forced to remain there. Nothing further was done regarding them up to the time Portugal went into the war on the side of the Allies. Portugal previously had been making certain pointed suggestions about taking over the ships. When she did so, Germany at once declared war upon her, regarding the situation as inevitable. Portugal then formally possessed herself of the vessels.

These ships subsequently were chartered by England, but later were exploited by Portugal under a new national transport scheme.

During the last 12 months, there has been a steady pro-German political and commercial movement in Portugal, the contention of the Portuguese being it is not due to any enemies but results simply from commercial and financial necessities which Germany alone offers to serve. Portugal having been severely neglected in this respect by those she naturally had regarded as her friends.

Germany has been quick to take advantage of existing sentiments. One of the first significant results was the restoration to full rights of every description of all Germans resident in Portugal or who had interests there up to the time Portugal entered the war, also restoration of their property. This restoration—upon terms of the ships, would seem to have been more or less a natural corollary.

The circumstances of the case, which have obtained general credence in Portuguese shipping and commercial circles, are that the deal has been carried through by a German group controlled by the inevitable Hugo Stinnes was to be the direct transport of ready made, the 40 ships were to pass under control of the German group, who were to finance the enterprise and pay any expense incurred. Their business was to be the direct transport of produce of Portuguese colonies to Hamburg and Bremen. They also were to be accorded preferential terms.

It was agreed that nominally the company should be Portuguese, and that the ships should fly the Portuguese flag. This at once explains one of the most important features of the scheme, and at the same time, the remarkable increase in port dues the Portuguese Government, at the beginning of this year, laid upon all but Portuguese ships, making in this respect a distinction between home and foreign shipping directly opposed to international usage, which excited the strongest opposition, especially from England.

The full effect of this decree as to port dues was practically to exclude English and other foreign ships from

trade with Portuguese ports. Clearly, it would give a commanding, an overwhelming preference to the Stinnes ships, flying the Portuguese flag and being thus nominally "national" ships.

Calls Stories Inaccurate

The Portuguese Government says the stories in circulation are inaccurate, but the form of denial carries no conviction. German money is not involved, and does not seem intended to do so. The facilities for denial are evident, in view of the Portuguese registration and flag. The Government says it is giving consideration to complete reorganization of its maritime services, and is about to introduce a bill into Parliament with this object. That of course, is true, but it has nothing to do with the main question.

It is well known the adventures of Portuguese shipping, in the direction of nationalization of transports, have been a failure. When that was known to be the case, the Portuguese Minister of Commerce thought first of all of selling the German ships, whereupon tentative offers were made, on behalf of Germany, for transfer of the vessels, in one form or another, so virtually, if not nominally, they would be subject to control of German financial interests.

The Government takes the opportunity, in the course of its denials or evasions, to observe that this shipping, worked out under direction of a special governmental commission, has caused results embarrassing to the Portuguese treasury and that it must be reorganized and administered commercially by experts. Five of the ships might be devoted to transport from the Portuguese colony of Angola and four to Mozambique, while others would reinforce the existing services with Brazil and North America. The rest would be chartered by groups and devoted to Portuguese enterprises.

It will be perceived there is nothing in this statement inconsistent with the generally accredited reports of the Stinnes deal and scheme.

SUPREME COURT FINDING APPEALED

Opponent of 19th Amendment Asks "Why" of Decision

WASHINGTON, April 26.—An appeal to the "conscience" of the Supreme Court is made in a brief filed by Robert A. Widenmann, an unsuccessful litigant.

Asserting that the people are entitled to be fully informed as to what, if any, are the limitations upon the delegated authority of their legislative servants in proposing and ratifying amendments to the Constitution, the brief respectfully points out to the court that, until it delivers such an opinion, "it will not fulfill either its functions or its duty as a body of judicial servants of the people."

Mr. Widenmann sought to have set aside as unconstitutional the woman suffrage amendment, and his case was dismissed, without opinion, on the authority of cases previously decided and which were cited.

Insisting that he is entitled to a decision by the court stating its reason, Widenmann declares that unless he obtains it "the servants of the people have become the people's masters, for they can exercise any power they choose and not account to the people."

The public servants of the people are full of "pretensions," he adds, and not amenable to "authority and control," especially over their "personal and private habits, which is admittedly unprecedented and extraordinary."

MAKERS OF PERFUME SEE BETTER OUTLOOK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26.—Marked improvement in the perfume industry and a much wider outlet are evident, according to speakers at the opening session of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Manufacturing Perfumers Association at the Biltmore. The judge from the statements of some of the 200 manufacturers present at this year's meeting, sales now average near 50 per cent more than those of last November, when the existing period of depression made itself most felt in the industry.

A. D. Melville, a director of research, characterized the outlook for the future as "unlimited, since the potential consumption is so much larger than the actual."

"Perhaps, contrary to popular notions," he said, "the per capita consumption of cosmetics in this country is only 75 cents yearly, while that of toilet articles is \$1."

In the light of figures representing consumption of other commodities of the same class, Mr. Melville thought, the room for expansion is very great, and he thought the industry should be exploited by judicious advertising, chiefly in daily newspapers.

The convention will continue through tomorrow.

BOARD VACANCIES FILLED

NEW YORK, April 26.—Prime Minister L. A. Taschereau of Quebec and Gordon Abbott of Boston have been chosen directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to fill vacancies in the board, it was announced today.

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100 Harrison Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

ISSUANCE OF MARKS EXPLAINED AS PROMISE TO PAY IN FUTURE

New York Banker Takes Exception to Maurice Pastin's Statement That Germany Is "Selling Short"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26.—Exception is taken to the recent declaration in Paris attributed to Maurice Pastin, a French financial writer, charging that "by selling short on marks the German Government and a few leading financiers in Germany are reaping an enormous harvest of real money."

According to J. P. Dewald, of Zimmerman & Forshey, a prominent Broadway financial firm, the statement of M. Pastin that "the Germans have flooded the world with paper marks and have made them appear to be an excellent investment" is incorrect, "an amazing distortion of facts that well deserve an analysis."

Regarding the statement attributed to M. Pastin that "investors in the United States hold about \$5,000,000,000 marks bought at from two to three cents which today Germany is buying back at 1-3 of a cent," Mr. Dewald said:

"A currency, once the promise of redemption in gold is repudiated, becomes a commodity and as such, subject to the law of supply and demand. As a currency, however, is actually nothing tangible, but merely represents a purchasing power, the value is established by what a unit can buy. This again depends on the technical and economic position of a country and again upon the possibility of eventual redemption."

German Currency Case Unique

"The case of the German currency is so unique in financial history that one is often tempted to mistake the effect for the cause."

"Up to 1914, leaving all political feeling aside, Germany has been looked upon as a thrifty nation with a special genius for application and organization. Economically she was trusted, and her promise to pay was accepted all over the world."

"Then came the war as a period of transition, and then the peace. Eliminating all criticism of justice or injustice, the Peace Treaty, as far as Germany was concerned, spelled economic ruin, or at least a setback for generations to come. German credit became impaired and the traditional balance in her favor of exports over imports was wiped out."

"To pay for the materials necessary to set her industries going, to obtain the food supply necessary to feed her population, Germany clattered in vain for a long-term credit. The Treaty of Versailles had set on record that Germany cannot mortgage her belongings to obtain such a credit without the consent of the Allies, and this consent was stubbornly refused. Germany had to give her own promise to pay at some future date, or, in other words, her currency, marks. The more this medium of exchange declined in relation to other currencies, the more it was needed to pay for the same amount of merchandise."

Law of Supply and Demand

"The law of supply and demand in such a case comes to play mighty quickly and when a country has nothing else to give but an indefinite promise, that promise will soon go begging at anything one wants to give for it. This is not an attribute peculiar to the German currency only, but it is a fundamental law of economics. If France, for instance, was served with an ultimatum to pay her foreign debts within a stipulated time of short duration, it is almost safe to say that the value of the franc would only be a nominal proportion of what it is today. And who would reap the benefit from it? The same man who reaped the benefit in the decline of sugar from 20 cents a pound to 2 cents a pound or copper from 30 cents a pound to 10 cents a pound. There are always a few people who at one point of the decline reap certain benefits, but if their existence is closely interwoven with that declining factor, it nearly always spells disaster for them, or at least stagnation."

"The same thing holds good for the mark. The German Government did not sell the marks for the fun of selling them, but out of sheer necessity. If one's creditors are constantly clamoring to be paid, and are threatening with annihilation unless one does pay, it is safe to say that one will pledge one's last asset, even in spite of the possibility of having to redeem it later at a higher price."

Cannot Sell Marks Short

"To demand on one side the payment on short notice of tremendous sums of actual cash and complain on the other hand about the way in which the cash is procured, is bad logic and unsound economics. That there exist in Germany certain groups who at one time or another take advantage of the plight of their Government need hardly be denied, but this is no different from the sale of stock on the exchange by the polis having advance knowledge of certain happenings."

"In justice to Germany, however, let it be said that the German financiers can never sell marks short, because he has the marks to deliver.

ers Educational Association, the Tutorial Classes Committee and other bodies carrying out social work. The chief officials of the County Council Education Committee and the County Agricultural Committees have been given places on the council, and several people interested in the scheme and with a knowledge of the work projected have been co-opted.

A great advantage of this co-operative effort is the joint administration of finance. Each constituent association budgets for its requirements with a full knowledge of the requirements of the other bodies. In this way economies are effected by the abolition of overlapping activities and claims. Money is available from several sources, including grants from the county councils, subscriptions from voluntary organizations, and grants from certain trusts.

A movement is on foot to organize village councils consisting of representatives of the various organizations in the village. In one village where this has been done a body has been formed able to coordinate the activities of the parish council, the Flower Show Association, the Cricket Club, the Allotment Holders, the Farmers and Laborers unions, and several other similar organizations. With such a comprehensive organization as this it is evident that social welfare in the rural districts is to be improved if willing and conscientious effort can improve it.

LUTHERANS MARK DIAMOND JUBILEE

President Felicitates Missouri Synod on Anniversary

How Chicago Is Building Its Front Yard by Pushing Lake Michigan Farther Back

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, April 10

FINISHING of the grading and surfacing of Grant Park this summer will mark the completion of one stage of one of the most extensive made-land projects ever undertaken by any city. Grant Park is the central link in a continuous waterfront park, 15 miles long, that will extend from one end of the city lake front to the other.

All this great park, except Lincoln Park on the North Side and Jackson Park on the South Side, is made land, built out into the lake as an afterthought, after private owners in the city had built up every foot of the land to the water's edge and even had run out bulkheads to collect sand on which to build hotels and apartment houses with their feet in Lake Michigan.

The comparative shallowness of the lake for several miles from the Chicago shore permitted this encroachment. There are no big waves or scouring currents here, and it is possible to build houses on the flat shore of the lake with their foundation walls actually washed by the open water. Many fine residences, apartment houses and hotels have been so built. Now the city is taking possession of its water front for its entire length, and in a few years these lake-shore buildings will be from a quarter to half a mile inland.

More Than 500 Acres Filled In

So far, more than 500 acres have been filled in by the dumping of more than 14,000,000 cubic yards of material. The fill at Grant Park is 250 acres. At this point the Illinois Central railroad once ran on a trestle through the middle of a lagoon nearly half a mile wide. This trestle is now solid ground at the bottom of a cut 12 tracks wide, cement-walled and deep enough to hide the biggest locomotive. When the road is electrified, as an ordinance now requires, to stand on level ground there will be no evidence of the railroad in the park.

The fill north of Lincoln Park is progressing so rapidly that the shoreline seems to be visibly changing from day to day. One month, open water; the next month, scattered pools covered with gulls; a month later a stretch of sand, and then the wagons scattering black earth, the grass sowers, the sprinkling pipes everywhere, and before one realizes it a wide expanse of living green is spread out along the lake shore, with a stream of clear water winding through it.

Miles of Artificial Islands

The lake front park calls for 14 miles of artificial islands, with a lagoon of varying width between them and the mainland. In some places the lagoon will spread out so that the outer strip gives just room enough for the outer boulevard, and in other places it will narrow to canal width. But there will be a continuous inside waterway for small boats and canoes and a continuous inner and outer boulevard.

Even Chicagoans do not realize what progress this park-project is making. A few years ago it was the subject of agitation by a few leaders. The plans were exhibited at architectural shows and on civic occasions, and were greatly admired and then forgotten by the general public. But at this date Chicagoans have been playing golf for three years on award like velvet on the lake front. There was open water three years ago. The Lincoln Park golf links, part of the lake front plan, is made of sand sucked up from the lake bottom, pumped behind bulkheads, and surfaced with soil.

Grant Park lies between the city's downtown business district and the lake. West of Grant Park is a mile of towering skyscrapers along Michigan Avenue. The east side of Michigan Avenue is not allowed to be built up along Grant Park.

This "front yard" is Chicago's peculiar beauty and pride. The only buildings allowed to encroach on this superb waterfront are the Art Institute and, at the extreme southern end, far out at the water's edge, the Marshall Field Museum. Its vast marble bulk seeming to spring right out of the lake, with no background but the water and the sky.

Silent Answer to Critics

It is hard to realize that where the Art Institute stands now a few years ago boats were sailing and pleasure docks were built out into the deep lagoon. Its site was out in the open lake when Chicago was founded. Old Chicagoans can remember when the waters of Lake Michigan washed up to the outer edge of what is now downtown Michigan Avenue. Now between Michigan Avenue and the lake lies half a mile of park, the lowest part of which—the site of the sunken garden—is eight feet above the lake level. It has all been filled in: ashes, cinders, rubbish, wreckage, dirt and rock from excavations—everything went in behind the bulkheads.

Grant Park and the entire lake front park project are Chicago's silent answer to the critics who have decried the city as a scorcher of beauty.

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Chicago's Waterfront in Various Stages of Its Development

Above, Grant Park as it looks today, showing the greatest part of the 250 acres of made ground. All this area, from the street front line of the Art Institute in the foreground, originally was open water. The Illinois Central Railroad ran through it on a trestle. The excavation at the left is for additional studios for the Art Institute schools. The building in the background is the Field Museum of Natural History.

Above at right, the site of what is now Grant Park as it looked in 1863. The view is toward the north, showing the Illinois Central yards and elevators as seen across the lagoon.

Right center, a view of the breakwater from Michigan Avenue, also taken in Civil War time, with deep water, boats and bosthouses where the land now is 15 feet above the lake level. An Illinois Central engine is crossing the trestle. Beyond is the breakwater and the open lake.

At bottom, the lagoon in its original state, seen looking south from the Illinois Central yards. The sailboat in the center of the picture is about where the Art Institute now stands.

The lake front parks are now in being and what has been accomplished is a guaranty of the completion of the whole plan of beautification. Eight or nine million dollars have been spent so far. The values created, from a real estate standpoint, are incalculable, but this great increment of wealth will never pay a dividend. It is for enjoyment only. When the whole project is finished—and this generation may expect to see it—it may well have spent more in thought or in cash or in engineering skill for purposes of beauty.

Instead of redeeming this promise, the Emperor Francis Joseph had the tapestries hung in his own private apartments. A suggestion that they should be returned, made by the Italian Ambassador in Vienna, Duke Avanni di Qualtieri, was so unfavorably received by the Emperor that no one ever felt it advisable to mention the matter to him again.

LEITH MAY OBTAIN ART WORKS WON BACK FROM AUSTRIA IN WAR

EDINBURGH, March 31 (Special Correspondence)—On April 21, the traditional anniversary of the date of the foundation of Rome, an exhibition of Italian art treasures, taken to Vienna by the Austrians during the occupations, but now back in the possession of their lawful owners, will be opened in Rome, and by a strange irony of war, the exhibition will take place in the Palazzo Venezia, until 1914 the home of the Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See.

The apartment of Pope Paul II, for whom the palazzo was built, and the Sala del Mappamondo are being prepared to house the exhibits. The exhibition will have an additional interest because of the fact that the latter room will be seen in its real proportions for the first time in a century, for the Austrians had divided it into two rooms. It was only a few months ago some beautiful Mantegna frescoes were found behind a temporary wall, while some repairs were being made.

Most of the art treasures returned by the Austrians are now in Rome. After the exhibition, they will be returned to the cities and villages from which they came originally. Thus the tapestries will return to Mantua, the jewels to Florence, the manuscripts to Naples, the pictures to Venice, and the bronze to Modena.

The Mantua tapestries will prove an especial attraction, for most Italians know that on the eve of the war

sible, and is expected to prove of considerable benefit to the congested districts on its immediate north.

The estate was purchased by James Balfour in the seventeenth century, his father having been one of the governors of the Darien Company, and the Rev. Lewis Balfour, maternal grand-

father of Robert "Lewis" Stevenson, was born here in 1777. It is Pilrig House to which David Balfour is brought in Stevenson's "Catrina," while in "Kidnapped," Cluny MacPherson emphasizes the fact that the name Balfour is "good Gaelic," its meaning being "cold croft or farm."

The present occupiers (of the family of Balfour-Melville), will remain in the house as life-renters, but should the sale be carried out, the most useful portion of the ground will be made available to the public as soon as possible.

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OFFICERS OF CHINESE NAVY WOULD SELL IT TO SECURE BACK PAY

PEKING, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—In conjunction with Mr. Hughes' call for disarmament at the Washington Conference, the commanders of the Chinese Navy declared themselves in favor not only of limitation of armaments but of total abolition of the Chinese Navy. At a recent meeting of naval officers, they went on record in the name of total abolition as the first step of the world toward disarmament, and proposed scrapping of all battleships and cruisers. The force of this declaration, in the interests of peace of the world, is somewhat weakened by the next section of the officers' announcement, for they state "the proceeds of the sale of the demolished ships should be used for the payment of the arrears of salary due to the officers and men of the navy."

Closer investigation shows it is the financial situation which is actuating these generous proposals, according to comments in the Chinese press, for the pay of the navy, in keeping with that of most government departments, is long overdue. Having given up hope of receiving money due to them through the usual channels, this drastic step is proposed with one alternative, in case it does not meet with the approval of the government. This alternative is that those officials who have misappropriated the pay of the navy, for their own uses, be forced to make up the salaries, if an investigation of their books shows discrepancies which would prove they retained that money.

The first scheme

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Charles Hackett's Triumph Caps American Successes in Paris

Paris, April 13.

Special Correspondence

AMERICANS in Paris were naturally greatly interested in the success of Charles Hackett, the American tenor, at the Opéra, but had the appearance of this singer only a local importance it would hardly be worth while to record it. Therefore it is necessary to say at the outset that his triumph owed little to the sympathetic interest of his compatriots. He appealed to the French in an unmistakable manner. His reception was remarkably warm and the appreciation of the public is emphasized by the appreciation of the critics. There is no doubt that success in Paris is truly a consecration for a musician.

There have been several English-speaking prima donnas on the boards of the Parisian opéra houses. Mary Garden, for instance, is as well known in France as in America. But so far as one can ascertain this is the first time that an American tenor—or indeed a man singer of America—has taken a principal part at the Opéra. Mr. Hackett interpreted the rôle of the Duke in "Rigoletto." He interpreted it well. Signor Battistini, the great baritone, was Rigoletto, and Mme. Ritter-Clampi took the part of Gilda. His companions, therefore, were of outstanding quality. But they did not outshine the American artist. He overcame the difficulties which are inherent in the part of the Duke. It is generally acknowledged that his technique was without flaw. He is graceful and easy in his style. There is no undue striving or straining. It will be remembered that at the very beginning the tenor has to tackle a theme which is not without pitfalls and which is all the harder because no opportunity of warming to his work is given. It was from the beginning that Mr. Hackett made good in Paris. He was called upon to repeat the solo. He secured and held his ground. He mastered an audience which is disposed to be exceedingly critical at times. His high notes, clear and faultless, the fine timbre of his voice, his careful diction, received deserved praise.

Add to these qualities of singing an excellent stage presence and acting of a high order, and it will be understood that Mr. Hackett could hardly fail to win the approval and indeed to excite the enthusiasm of the Opéra-goers.

If one insists on this appearance it is because it is really a noteworthy event that American musicians should be returning to the city from which some of them have drawn their inspiration and where they will in the future, even more than in the past, receive their training. During the componiment.

The Washington Observer

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Washington, April 24. OPTIMISTS who were predicting adjournment of Congress by July 1, with the tariff and tax bills, and all other necessary measures signed, sealed and delivered, are revising their ideas. With a sigh of lament, statesmen now talk of Sept. 1 as a far more likely date for the expiry of the Sixty-Seventh Congress. It is a dreary outlook, with a Washington summer in prospect. Among the least enamored of the outlook is President Harding, who sees his second annual hope of an expedition to Alaska gone glimmering, for he will not leave the helm while Congress is in session. The approach of the congressional campaign is bound to spur members of both houses into action, for re-election fences will be clamoring insistently for repair as autumn progresses, and Washington is no place for that kind of work. Another road to action is the business world's impatience with delay on the tariff bill.

Senator Borah will address a big mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the night of May 1, organized by the Haiti-San Domingo Independence Society.

"Behind the Mirrors," by the gnomous author of a "best-seller" with a somewhat similar title, will come forth from the publisher's press at the outset of summer. It will deal, as its prototype did, with Washington, but in a less personal sense, though it is a composite of present-hour conditions and times here. Guessing as to the identity of the original book continues to be a pastime in the capital with many wissears, each of whom claims positively to hold the secret, the name, however, differing in each case.

Sinclair Lewis, newest recruit to Washington's evergrowing colony of residential literati, will return to America in May from an all-winter sojourn in England. He is bringing with him the manuscript of a "sequel" to "Main Street." It is called "Babbitt," and will be published in the autumn. Babbitt is the name of the hero of the novel, which is to deal with the medium-sized big city in some such fashion as in Mr. Lewis' earlier work.

Somebody asked Mrs. Harding not long ago what her chief ambition is. She is reported to have replied: "To be president of some organization dealing with kindness to animals." The first lady of the land shares that predilection with the President, whose fondness for dogs, horses and birds is well known. Elephants are included among Mr. Harding's animal fancies—a liking which dates from the time he had an elder sister in Burma, who used to spin tales when she returned to Marion of the loyalty of elephants as beasts of burden and the affection their masters bore them. An unheralded act of graciousness attributed to Mrs. Harding is her recent intercession on behalf of an Italian boy held at Ellis Island because his entry

summer of last year, as was recorded at the time, a special school of music for Americans was opened at Fontainebleau. The distinguished masters of French music all devoted their attention to these American students. Quite frankly it was stated that it is hoped to secure for France the place in music that has been occupied by Germany. This does not mean, of course, that we should suddenly despise and turn away from the great German schools, but France is really justified in asking that still more attention should be paid to the wonderful work that is now being done by a variety of teachers, executives, and composers.

But if there are to be closer musical relations between France and America it is necessary that not only should France welcome American students, but that she should hear and realize what America can do. Within the past few months Blair Fairchild's delightful fairy ballet, "Dame Libelle," has been produced at the Opéra Comique. Albert Spalding has appeared in the best concerts as violin soloist, men like Walter Rummel have given piano recitals, and now we have the visit of Charles Hackett. The visit of Charles Hackett clears the way for other visits, and there is freely expressed the hope that not only will France export her own musicians to America, but that America will export her own musicians to France. This reciprocity is all to the good, and is to be encouraged. Viewed in this light, the achievement of Charles Hackett has an important significance.

In the old hall of the Conservatoire Albert Spalding appeared as soloist with the orchestra of the Société des Concerts. This appearance is also hailed as the first of its kind. It is asserted—and the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes that it is asserted with truth—that never before has an American violinist taken part in the concerts of the chief French orchestra. It is certain that the audience regarded his performance as altogether convincing.

He played the "Spanish" symphony of Lalo with exquisite art. His phrasing was perfect, and he has a fine sense of lights and shades. Both the violinist and the symphony are too well known in America to need detailed description, but it should be said that Mr. Spalding impressed the French with the delicacy, the sureness, and the understanding of his execution. The orchestra itself and the conductor joined in the generous applause. Philippe Gaubert, the conductor, led the orchestra beautifully, and with that discretion which is characteristic of him, through the ac-

would have just tipped the immigration-quota scales the wrong way.

Capt. David F. Sellers, commander of U. S. S. Maryland, flagship of the Atlantic fleet and the newest and biggest American dreadnaught, is determined his craft shall be the last word in spick-and-spanness. The Maryland is now at the Brooklyn navy yard fitting out for her sea-duty. While getting ready for the assignment, Captain Sellers has been holding a series of efficiency contests aboard ship, including a competition in mess-gear cleanliness. In consequence it is now almost possible to use the Maryland's mess-tables as looking-glasses. To arouse interest in the contest Captain Sellers personally conducted the ship's laundrymen, commissaries, chief cook, galley-gang and mess-attendants in a body one of New York's mammoth hotels. There they spent half a day seeing what can be done in a plant many times the size of a dreadnaught in the way of organized cleanliness.

That Washington is the most studied community in the Republic is the deduction of a statistician who has ascertained that there are more librarians employed in the capital of the Nation than in any other city of equal size in the United States. From that fact the specialist in question draws the inference that "the ratio of knowledge per capita outranks that of all other American communities." Certain it is that one cannot drop into the reading room of any Washington library without finding it, day or night, well filled with earnest students spending long hours over reference books. This applies, of course, especially to the Congressional Library, but the Carnegie Public Library and the numerous branch libraries maintained by the Board of Education in the high schools are heavily patronized.

Miss Alice Robertson, Representative from Oklahoma, or "Miss Alice," as she is known in the House, is an ardent exponent of simplicity in all things, and to illustrate her views, she was describing the other day a visit she made to the White House as a school girl, while Grant was President. There was no pretense or sham in the Grant household, she said. Despite the surroundings and the station, she said the family of the great American, whose one hundredth anniversary will be observed on Thursday, received her and the other girls in the party as they might have been received in the most humble household.

James L. Wilmet, formerly director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, whose recent dismissal, along with 28 division heads, created such a furor here, still holds the esteem of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Wilmet has been nominated by a caucus of voters of Takoma Park, Md., a suburban suburb of Washington, to succeed himself as Mayor of the village.

The season as a whole has brought forth some interesting music. American composers have been more or less generously treated, for they were represented by the following works: John Alden Carpenter's "Krazy Kat" and concerto for piano; Chadwick's "Tom O'Shanter"; Delamarre's organ concerto; Eichheim's "Orion's Overture," 1812."

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Charles Hackett as the Duke in "Rigoletto"

Musical News and Reviews

Roland Hayes Wins Place Among Favorites in London

LONDON, April 13. (Special Correspondence)—Roland Hayes gave one of his attractive song recitals at Wigmore Hall on April 5. He seems now to have attained that assured popularity with the British public which it reserves for favorite singers—when everything they sing is accepted with indiscriminate fervor, and applauded to the echo. Speaking broadly, this is well bestowed on Roland Hayes. He is a fine, exquisitely efficient artist, with a tenor voice of exceptional beauty, and a technique which never fails to blow the highest standard. His sustained pianissimo singing is perfect. But praise to be worth anything must be discriminating, and his interpretations vary in value. The group of Negro songs which ended the concert was sung quite marvelously. Simplicity, pathos, humor, reverence—one may scatter descriptive terms broadcast and still fall short of conveying the unique charm of these renderings. On the other hand, in the group of Brahms and Schumann songs earlier in the evening, Roland Hayes missed the mark. The romantic German sentiments and style may have been temporarily too foreign for him to travel to them; the Brahms outlook is not in every artist's outfit, and Laurence Brown, who in most things is such an ideal accompanist, here also seemed to feel not at home. The group of songs from eighteenth century operas, and the lovely settings, old and new, by Blow and Roger Quilter, of Shakespearean lyrics (accompanied by the strings of the London Chamber Orchestra under Anthony Bernard) provided admirable examples of Roland Hayes at his average level of excellence. The Quilter settings so pleased that each had to be repeated.

Chicago Symphony Season Ends CHICAGO, Ill., April 24. (Special Correspondence)—The Chicago Symphony Orchestra brought its thirty-first season to a close April 21-22. The program contained no unfamiliar work, but Mr. Stock and his performers achieved an admirable interpretation of the Fourth Symphony by Brahms, and they were not less brilliant in Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain," "L'Apprenti Sorcier" by Dukas, Wagner's "prelude and Liebestod" from "Tristan and Isolde," or Tchaikovsky's overture, "1812."

James L. Wilmet, formerly director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, whose recent dismissal, along with 28 division heads, created such a furor here, still holds the esteem of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Wilmet has been nominated by a caucus of voters of Takoma Park, Md., a suburban suburb of Washington, to succeed himself as Mayor of the village.

ental Impressions," Arne Oldberg's second Rhapsody, Schelling's "Impressions" in the form of variations for piano and orchestra, and Leo Sowerby's symphony. The quality of this music as a whole compared well with that of much of the foreign material which Mr. Stock introduced to his patrons. If there was no distinctly American flavor in it which would differentiate it from much of the European art which surrounded it, there was also no definitely Italian flavor to the "Symphonic Illustrations" by Malipiero or Bohemian flavor to Macek's symphonic poem, "Eve," or Russian flavor to Prokofiev's third concerto for piano, all of which were heard here for the first time. The racial element in music, which had so pronounced a vogue in the nineteenth century, would seem to be becoming attenuated in the music of modern times.

It cannot truthfully be said that of the foreign works which were played at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra made a profound impression. Many were pleasant to hear, some were ingeniously clever, but none gripped the attention of the listener and caused him to remember with delight the sounds that had been poured into his ears.

The works that were heard for the first time in Chicago comprised: Liszt's Concerto Pathétique for two pianos and orchestra (a version of the original work for two pianos made by Lee Patterson); Malipiero's Symphonic Illustrations; "For a Knightly Story"; Macek's "Eve"; Prokofiev's Classical Symphony and third concerto for piano; Respighi's "Tombasini's arrangement for orchestra of five sonatas by Domenico Scarlatti"; Schreker's "Prelude to a Drama"; Frederick Stock's version of Schumann's third (Rhenish) symphony; Ethel Smyth's prelude to the third act of "The Wreckers," and Williams' "London" Symphony.

It will be observed that the Italian element was more extensively represented than ever it had been before, and it must be remembered that the enumeration given above includes only the works that were heard for the first time, but in addition there were Casella's "Italia," Pick-Mangani's "Notturno e Rondo Fantastico," which had been heard once before at the concert given under the direction of Toscanini, and Respighi's "Ancient Dances," which Mr. Toscanini also had given. In contrast to this wealth of Italian novelty there was no new composition set forth which had been written by a French composer, although Mr. Stock presented a number of works—such as Dukas' "L'Apprenti Sorcier," Ravel's "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales," and four compositions by d'Indy—which already had become more or less familiar.

Of the playing of all this music only words of the highest praise must be said down. Mr. d'Indy, who conducted

the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in a concert of his own compositions, informed his fellow-countrymen through the pages of the Courier Musical that the Chicago organization represents the highest manifestation of symphonic performance in America.

Those people who believe, gladly or reluctantly, that the piano is losing ground, might profitably scrutinize the aggregation of performers on that instrument that appeared at the concerts of the Chicago Orchestra. There were no fewer than 10: Josef Hofmann, Guy Maier, Lee Pattison, Elly Ney, Rudolph Ruter, Yolando Mercado, Serge Prokofiev, Wilhelm Bachaus, Josef Lhevinne and Ernest Schelling. The violinists were Jacques Gordon, Alexander Zukowsky, Paul Kochanski, Jascha Heifetz, Hans Muenzer and Erika Morini. Only three vocalists were included in the scheme of art. They were Sophie Braslau, Claire Dux and Maria Ivogün. Only one violinist and one organist made their appeal to Mr. Stock's listeners; they were respectively Joseph Malkin and Eric Delamarre. F. B.

Moroso expects to send out half a dozen companies next fall with the play. Its one redeeming feature is an effort to show the futility of creedal differences. But the religious leaders introduced by Miss Nichols are both aggressive so far as their respective churches are concerned.

The playwright has provided little opportunity for either the leading man or leading woman—Gaye Whitman and Bebbie Eytun. They simply stand around while their respective sires, played by Sidney Franklin and Harry Garritt, fuss and fume. The play is not vicious—just insane. While treading on dangerous ground, hopefully it does not give offense. The unthinking are amused by it; while those who regard the theater as something more than merely a place for amusement feel that "Abe's Irish Rose" is vastly inferior to St. John Irvine's "Mixed Marriage," which deals with the same theme, only in a serious way.

Chicago Civic Opera Fund Now Seems Assured

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 24.—Success of Chicago Civic Opera Association seemed assured today as the drive to complete the \$500,000 guarantee fund entered its final phase. Although Samuel Insull, president of the association, has said from the first that he would not announce the completion of the fund until the last dollar was assured, the rounding up of the fund is already under way.

In expectation of the signing next week of contracts for next season with the Civic Opera Association, most of the artists who have just returned from the last tour of the old Chicago Opera Association are awaiting the completion of the drive. The personnel of the board of managers of the association is to be made known this week, and the awarding of contracts will be their first task.

William H. Vogel, director of art instruction in the Cincinnati public schools, local chairman of the convention, announced today that a remarkable art display and educational exhibits from leading colleges, institutes and school systems of the country will be features of the meeting. There also will be commercial exhibits, covering an endless number of art and industrial products, ranging from lead pencils to lithograph machines.

Colleges which already have arranged for exhibits are Columbia University, New York; the University of Chicago; Ohio State University, Athens, O.; and the University of Minnesota. The following art institutes and academies will be represented in the display: Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chicago Academy of Fine Arts; New York School of Fine and Applied Arts; Northern State Normal Institute of Ohio; Dowsay College, Milwaukee; and the Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati.

The following public school systems also are listed among the exhibitors: Toledo, O.; Duluth, Minn.; Stevens High School, Dayton, O.; Cleveland, O.; Columbus, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Davenport, Ia.; Saginaw, Mich.; Franklin, Ind.; Central High School, Aberdeen, South Dakota; St. Louis, Mo.; Hamilton, O.; and South Bend, Ind.

The Western Arts Association is composed of educators of household arts, industrial arts, and vocational training. The membership extends from the Alleghenies to the Pacific Coast.

COMPANY PLANS 400 HOMES
SHENANDOAH, Pa., April 24. (Special)—It is expected that about 500 new dwellings will be erected on the tract of the Shenandoah Realty Company, now being developed.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

A Great Success in Paris!

Charming! "Le Capelet"

And how effective its simplicity and youth!

The Yoke
The Cape
The Panel
The Beading

Unite to give its exquisite French charm to this

Misses' Dress

29.50

Metal Beaded Canton Crepe



A DEMI-CAPE fulled to a beaded yoke drops between the shoulder and ends with bandeaux as the French call the elaborately beaded panels that drape to the hip line and loop up under the girdle. The beaded-bordered skirt carries out the design of the panels and the yoke.

From the dresses at the court of the Medicis came the inspiration for Le Capelet

NAVY, BEIGE, WHITE, BROWN, HENNA AND BLACK

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PERSONAL DIRECTION

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MOROSCO THEATRE

Eves. 5:30 Mat. Wed. * 8:30

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Keeps Standard on Tops of Their Toes

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway 28 St. Eves. 8:30 Mat. Wed. Sat. 2:30

"Bulldog Drummond"

"A Real Melodrama," with A. E. MATTHEWS

Geo. COHAN THEATRE Broadway 28 St. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2:30

E. D. WYNN THE PERFECT FOOL

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SILVER CREST IS WINNER AGAIN

Captures the First Blue Ribbon of the New York Spring Horse Show

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26—Repeating the accomplishment at the recent Brooklyn show, Miss Becky Lanier's beautiful jumper, Silver Crest, won the first blue ribbon in the twenty-seventh annual New York Spring Horse Show, which opened here last night at Durland's Riding Academy. Competing against a score or more of jumpers, the veteran gray gelding performed with his usual brilliancy up to the time of the awarding of the prize. The winner was not ridden this time by Miss Lanier, but Stanley Green last night was permitted to share in the victory.

Following Silver Crest, in the estimation of the judges, came Sandy, a bay gelding, the property of M. J. Devaney, with Going Up, Fred Wetach's brown gelding, third, and Ray O'Lite, exhibited by Frank C. H. Page, fourth.

The honor of winning the first big time show, the polo championship, carrying with it the cup presented by Solon L. Frank, went to Robert A. Grannis' nine-year-old chestnut gelding, Jaunty. Competing in the final judging against H. S. Crossman's bay gelding, Blarney and Lightning, a bay mare, owned by George C. Sherman, Jaunty was awarded the coveted ribbon and the cup by Louis E. Stoddard, the noted polo star, who competed on the victorious American team at Birmingham last year and who judged the polo mounts.

The polo mounts were divided into three classes, according to weights, at the suggestion of the Polo Association. In the first class judged, mounts up to 150 pounds, the winner was Lightning, with Miss Lillian Boutwick's The Shell, second; Major, Wm. C. Crittenger's Countess II, third, and Godiva Preece's Mariet, fourth.

One of the biggest surprises of the season came in the second class for mounts up to 150 and 180 pounds. Here Grannis' Jaunty gained the honors, while Cyclone, Sherman's bay mare, which took place in the polo mounts in the Brooklyn show, faded to better than third. Silver Squadron Association's chestnut gelding, Silver Up, over 180 pounds, Blarney was the victor with Jollify second, Aerobet third and Scouts fourth.

CHICAGO WINNER IN OPENING MEET

Defeats Northwestern in a Clean Sweep of Dual Tennis Matches

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 26—Four singles and two doubles were captured in straight sets by University of Chicago in a clean sweep of a dual tennis meet with Northwestern University at the Marquette here yesterday. The event opened the dual meet season in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. The courts were damp but firm.

Chicago showed possibilities of developing a formidable team. By actively covering the court and getting a good pace on his service, Arthur Frankenstein '22, MaRoan captain, defeated P. E. Newey '22, leading Purple player, 6-3, 6-0. Newey had a strong backhand drive, but was weak on backhand and service.

In the feature match A. A. Stagg Jr., '22, and Frankenstein defeated V. A. Thompson '23 and Newey, 6-3, 6-1. Stagg was formidable at the net and Frankenstein was all over the court. Thompson made a number of cross-court placements at the net, but had a weakness, turning to watch his partner's service, instead of getting set for the return.

P. T. Gates '22 of Chicago defeated R. M. Corbett '22, 6-3, 6-0, because Corbett drove too steadily, and also lobbed short when Gates rushed the net. The summary:

SINGLES
Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated P. E. Newey, Northwestern, 6-3, 6-0.
A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, defeated V. A. Thompson, Northwestern, 6-1, 6-2.
P. T. Gates, Chicago, defeated R. M. Corbett, Northwestern, 6-3, 6-0.
W. D. Dickey, Chicago, defeated H. L. Brown '22, Northwestern, 6-3, 6-1.
DOUBLES
Arthur Frankenstein and A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, defeated P. E. Newey and V. A. Thompson, Northwestern, 6-2, 6-1.
P. T. Gates and R. E. Evans, Chicago, defeated R. M. Corbett and H. L. Brown, Northwestern, 6-1, 6-0.

EAGAN TO MEET MCKENNA

Edward Egan, former National Amateur Athletic Union heavyweight champion, defeated last week in Boston in his effort to regain his crown, will have an opportunity next week to regain some lost glory when he meets Charles McKenna, the man who won the championship from him in 1919, in a bout at the Seventy-Seventh Regiment Armory in New York. Proceeds to the bout will be turned over to the fund for disabled soldiers of the Seventy-Seventh New York Regiment. In his battle in Boston with McKenna, Egan started off with every indication of victory, but lost the decision to the brilliant rally of his opponent in the closing round. Egan is training faithfully for the second meeting, however. He is in the Harvard Law School now, and by virtue of his winning a Rhodes scholarship recently expects to be a member of the Oxford University boxing team in England next year.

GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN

NEW YORK, April 26—That women's sphere in athletics is being gradually widened is evident from the recent action of the Philadelphia Branch of the Mid-Atlantic Division of the Amateur Athletic Union, which, Secretary Rubin has stated, will plan the gymnasium events for women in the program of the annual A. A. U. meet to be held in Philadelphia on May 12. These events, which will be open to contestants from any part of the country, but with no title at stake, will be the horizontal bars, parallel bars and side boxes.

EARLIER DATE FOR BRITISH GOLF URGED

NEW YORK, April 26—A suggestion that the British open golf championship tournament be held a month earlier in the future is to be considered at a meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, in May. The proposal was advanced by the Professional Golfers' Association of this country with the idea that if the British open was held earlier, more American entries might be possible.

The suggestion was in the form of a resolution recommending to the Professional Association of Great Britain that the open be staged in May rather

FINE STICKWORK BEATS HARVARD

Oxford-Cambridge Lacrosse Players Handle Ball With Skill

Giving a splendid exhibition of stickwork and a surprisingly deceptive way of throwing the ball, the Oxford-Cambridge University combined lacrosse team defeated the Harvard varsity held in the circuit last season has been transferred to Mifflinburg, Mass. Other towns in the league are Albany and New Haven.

Not only did the visiting players show fine stickwork, but they played well together both on the attack and defense. Capt. H. O. Hopkins in goal for the winners played a splendid de-

EASTERN LEAGUE CAMPAIGN STARTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26—Eight well-balanced baseball teams went into the 1922 pennant campaign of the eastern league, which opened today. Games were scheduled today at Waterbury, Bridgeport, Hartford and Springfield. The franchise Worcester held in the circuit last season has been transferred to Mifflinburg, Mass. Other towns in the league are Albany and New Haven.

Five new managers were to make their debut at the helm and indications pointed to an especially keen race for the championship.

U. S. LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION REAFFIRMS ORIGINAL DECISION

Special Meeting Is Held and Final Announcement Made Relative to First Round Matches of Davis Cup Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—The original decision of the United States Lawn Tennis Association relative to the first round matches of the Davis Cup tournament was reaffirmed during a meeting of the Davis Cup committee held in the association's offices yesterday afternoon, 5 to 2.

Not only did the visiting players

show fine stickwork, but they played well together both on the attack and defense. Capt. H. O. Hopkins in goal for the winners played a splendid de-

NOVEL EVENTS FOR HARVARD REGATTA

Octopede and Centipede Races to Be Rowed on Charles

The program for the annual Harvard University invitation regatta, which will take place May 17-20, includes several novel features. There are four-oar race with no coxswain, octopede and centipede events, and novice singles, and will be run off in conjunction with the regular invitation races for schools, colleges and club crews. Eighteen events, in all, comprise the list.

The scholastic fours will race, May 18, for the Harvard Challenge Cup, and the following day the school eights will compete for the Yale Challenge Cup. The junior, intermediate, senior and 150-pound eights will race over the one-mile course on the final day of the regatta. Coach William Haines and W. C. Chandler will act as referees. It is announced that entries must be filed before Tuesday, May 9.

The schedule follows:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17

No. 1 Time and Event
1 1:00 Novice Singles
2 2:30 Wherry Race
3 4:00 Centipedes and Octopedes
4 4:30 Compromises Race
5 5:00 Nov. 1, 2, 4, 5 over upstream half-mile course.
No. 3 downstream one-mile course.

THURSDAY, MAY 18

6 1:00 Pair Oars
7 3:30 Double Sculls
8 4:00 Senior Singles
9 4:30 Second School Four
10 5:00 First School Four
Nos. 6, 7, 8 over downstream one-mile course.
Nos. 9 and 10 over downstream half-mile course.

FRIDAY, MAY 19

11 3:00 Coxless Fours
12 3:30 Carroll Cup Race for Singles
13 4:00 School Eight
14 4:30 Club Doubters, or Class Eights
Nos. 11, 12, 14 over downstream one-mile course.
No. 13 over downstream three-quarter-mile course.

SATURDAY, MAY 20

15 3:00 Junior Eights
16 3:30 Intermediate Eights
17 Senior Eights
18 4:30 150-Pound Eights
Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 over downstream one-mile course.

The following is the list of prizes offered:

Events 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, medals to winners. Event No. 1, Regent's Cup; event No. 5, Filley Cup; event No. 8, Managers Challenge Cup; event No. 10, Harvard Challenge Cup; event No. 12, Carroll Challenge Cup; event No. 13, Yale Challenge Cup; event No. 14, Beacon Cup; event No. 15, Filley Challenge Cup; event No. 17, Union Boat Club, Challenge Cup.

PRESIDENT MAY PLAY IN NEWSPAPER GOLF

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—President Harding will be invited within a few days by a committee representing the Washington Newspaper Golf Association to take part in the "scribes'" second annual golf tournament to be held on the Washington Golf and Country Club course, May 26.

Last year the President managed to land third place in the event. He was playing as a representative of the Marion, O., Star. He would have taken second honors had it not been for some brilliant work of his rival at the eighteenth hole.

Plans are being made to widen the scope of the new organization, so as to include tennis. Among the Washington news writers there are many devotees of tennis, and within a few days, President William E. Brigham of the Boston Evening Transcript, is expected to appoint a tennis committee to discuss the subject of making the club a joint golf and tennis organization.

BALL GAME CALLED OFF

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 26—Muddy grounds made it necessary to call off the scheduled basketball game between University of Wisconsin and University of Chicago at Stagg Field yesterday, Coach N. H. Morgan of the Maroons said. He was uncertain whether another date would be set for the game, as the season is short and crowded and it will be difficult to find an opening that would suit both teams.

MANITOBA TO MEET WISCONSIN CREWS

MADISON, Wis., April 26—University of Manitoba, Canada, is to compete with the University of Wisconsin in crew races on Lake Mendota here May 27, it is announced. This is the first time a Canadian university racing crew has been engaged for races against Badger oarsmen. It probably will be made an annual event in connection with the spring water carnival here.

Although lacking veterans, the Wisconsin crew, after a week on the lake, is showing form that indicates a return of the varsity boatmen to a leading place among the crews from the middle west.

Coach H. E. Vall expects that the spring work will give his eight oarsmen a polish that will make strong contenders against their opponents during the season.

Only three veterans, Captain Toepfer, Madison; C. B. Puestow, Oshkosh, and G. C. Turner of Johnson Creek, are among those who make up the varsity crew. In addition D. C. Newcomb, Waupun; E. M. Plettner, Algoma; R. J. Schuetz, Middleton; E. H. Crozier, Milwaukee, and H. E. Johnson, Ashland, are on the first squad.

Expert Golf Judges Say America Is Peer in Game

CHICAGO, April 26—America is the peer of Great Britain in golf if one is to believe the testimony of certain leading golfers of both nations, and is about to surpass the mother country of golfdom if she has not already done so.

Jock Hutchison of Chicago, who won the British open title last year, has expressed the opinion that America is fast outstripping his native land on the links.

Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, who was runner-up to Cyril H. Tolley in 1920 for the amateur British crown, has expressed a similar opinion.

Francis Ouimet of Boston, in the memorable play of 1913, took the measure of two of Britain's most famous professionals, Harry Vardon and Edward Ray.

Chick Evans Jr. of Chicago, who won the national open title in 1916 with a world record score of 286 strokes for 72 holes, has been pronounced by Vardon to be the peer of all golfers and to have more strokes in his bag than any other.

But aside from these examples, the British amateur champion, William I. Hunter, has declared after a tour of America, in which he was defeated at the national event last year at St. Louis by Gardner, that America is fast producing golfers who cannot be overcome except by the best Great Britain has in the legion of golfers.

Also, Donald Ross, the Boston course architect and former professional, who came to the United States 20 years ago from Scotland, asserts that America has surpassed the European golfing interests in building more and better links and in developing players.

More light may be shed on the subject this summer by the large invasion of the United States by both professional and amateur golfers from Great Britain, although not so many American amateur players are planning to go to England and there may not be

many there from this country to contest the British open title.

The American team last year won handily over the British representatives in England, and the aim is to repeat the victory this year when the English and Scottish team comes to America.

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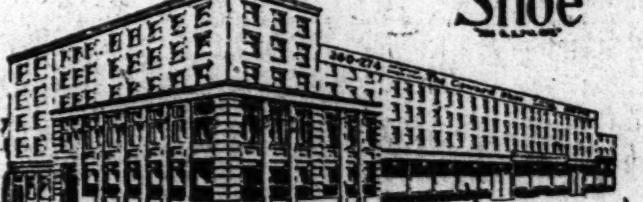
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ACTIVE DEMAND SPRINGS UP FOR VARIOUS WOOLS

Manufacturers Showing Growing Interest in Market—Supply Is Small

Very active demand has sprung up in the local wool market in the last few days. As a whole the trading is speculative, but the manufacturers have by no means neglected to buy. They have, in fact, shown more interest in the light supply of the staple available, both in and out of bond. Almost all of the mill buying has been for overcoatings and tweeds. Very few dealers have wools to offer except scoured and other staple suitable for woollens manufacture. There has been considerable wool sold in bond on a basis of \$1 a pound, clean basis, for 66 to 70 choice combings. Prices are 3 to 5 cents a pound higher for medium scoured for the last week, and the tendency of prices all along the line is to advance.

Greater Confidence Prevails

Several factors have contributed to the greater degree of confidence now ruling the wool trade as a whole. Chief among them is the utterances of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, to the effect that the United States is on the verge of a big business boom and that the current season is perhaps the biggest overcoating season ever experienced. In addition there is the tendency of the foreign markets to go even higher than they have been, although the general expectation had been that toward the end of the season in the primary markets prices might decline. The opposite has been the fact. The future undoubtedly will witness a protective tariff, probably the highest ever put in effect. Back of these factors is the statistical position of the American Market which is exceedingly strong. Stocks of wool available are very limited and the prospect, as far as the new domestic clip is concerned, is not indicative of an increase in the quantity. Prospects favor at least a continuance of high prices if even higher values do not come.

The need of more wool in the United States is illustrated by the sale of East India wools in Liverpool, which began last Monday when prices advanced 15@20 per cent on wools suited especially to American needs, and even 25 per cent on the best parcels. Other descriptions rose 5@10 per cent.

Since the opening prices have been well maintained and the market has moved along briskly, with America taking the great bulk of the best wools. Under the classification of "carpet wools" this staple is especially good for tweeds and rough overcoatings. Under the proposed permanent tariff of the United States they would be taxed as clothing wools. Hence they are particularly attractive at the present time, although the taxes paid for them are very high.

Good Jorina, which sold at the last series at 20@21 pence a pound, sold this week at 24@25 pence, and Kandahar, which brought 14@15 to 15 pence at the previous sale, have sold at 18@19 pence. There are some 15 buyers understood to be at the present series from America and most of these will probably go on to the London sales.

Foreign Markets Strong

The foreign primary markets are very strong everywhere, with stocks getting low, especially in South America and South Africa. In Australia bidding is a little keener for the better wools, which are tending upward, with 64-70s costing about 95 cents, clean landed basis, for good combing wools, and 64s about 92 cents. Bradford is stronger than ever and combers and spinners are more independent. Commitments are being made into August.

In the domestic primary market, there is more animation. Some contracting, although not general, is reported through the west at prices which are about on a level with current values in the eastern markets. In California and in Texas, contracting is reported of medium staple fine and fine medium wools which it is figured will cost about \$1, clean landed, Boston. The early shorn wools are understood to have been taken for the most part in Arizona, partly for manufacturers' account and partly for the dealers. Sales are reported in a somewhat desultory way in Utah and occasionally in Nevada and elsewhere in the intermountain states and in Michigan a little of the early shorn wool is reported sold, at 27 to 30 cents for the most part, according to what the wool might be, but no concerted buying movement appears to have begun as yet.

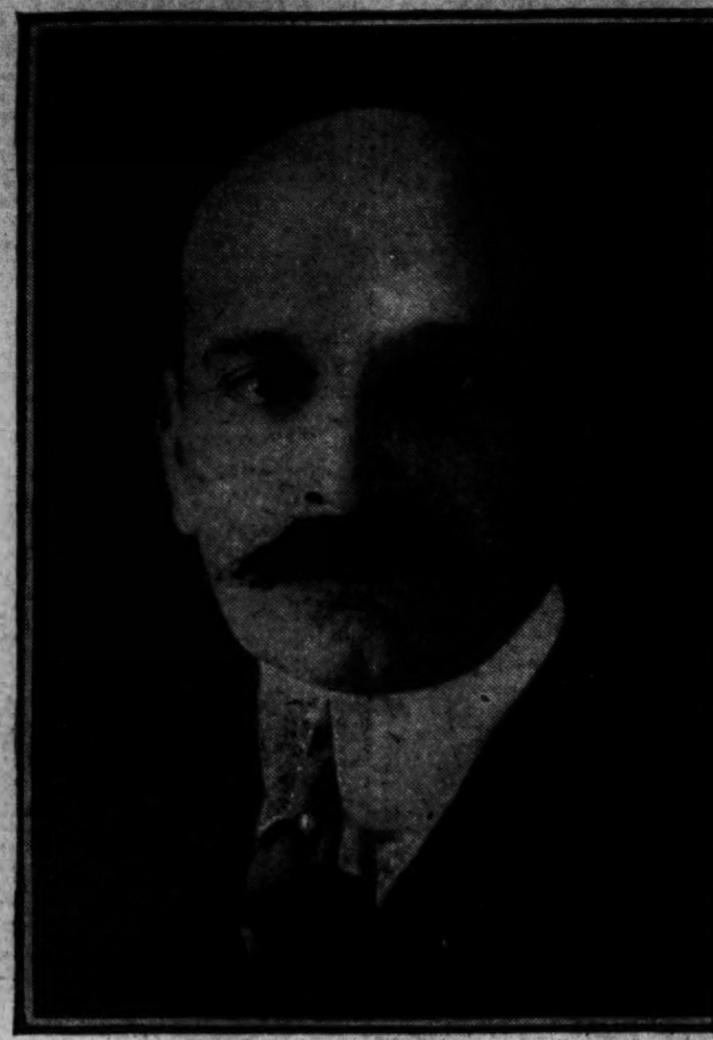
Buys, however, from the principal houses are scattered through the west and southwest and it would not be surprising if buying became very general overnight. Mohair buyers have been active during the last week or two, especially in Texas, where sales have been made at 35 to 40 cents for the most part fair for good clips.

The growers are counting on a high tariff and it would not be at all surprising were the western senators to allow the tariff bill to drift along to an impasse to the end that no tariff would be enacted at this session of Congress, whereupon the Emergency tariff would then be continued in force indefinitely.

UNION BAG & PAPER BOND ISSUE PLANS

The forthcoming bond issue by the Union Bag & Paper Corporation will probably take the form of \$6,500,000 six per cent bonds maturing in 20 years. A definite announcement of terms will probably be made within a few weeks.

The proceeds will be used to retire approximately \$2,700,000 five per cent first mortgage bonds now outstanding, and the rest will provide additional working capital.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington
Paul Moritz Warburg

POSSIBILITY OF GAIN IN BUYING NEW HAVEN BONDS

Road's Senior Securities Selling at Low-Level in View of Favorable Outlook

The metamorphosis which has taken place in the affairs of the New Haven Railroad has been visualized by the recent spectacular rise of the stock to over \$29 a share. Last fall when the stock touched its low of 12%, that quotation might well be said to have been evidence of the abandonment of all hope on the part of New England investors who had seen the issue sell well over \$200 a share. But the New Haven picture has changed with almost startling suddenness. The award of a larger division of through rates with the trunk lines, the drop in the cost of coal and other materials, the removal of some of the labor rules which were strangling efficiency, and the revival of traffic, have turned operating deficits into operating profits, until in March the New Haven actually earned expenses and all charges.

Has New Haven really turned the corner? The chances would seem to be good that it has. New England goods must be moved to market. New England factories must be supplied with raw materials. The New Haven apparently has succeeded in avoiding a receivership by the plan of extending its European loan at 7 per cent. This is a high rate to pay for money, but most New Haven bonds bear 3 1/2 or 4 per cent, so that fixed charges are by no means onerous in comparison with debt.

Bonds the Better Purchase

All these things provided the basis for the speculative enthusiasm which carried New Haven above 29 this week at a time when the market as a whole was reactionary. This represents a rise reactionary. This represents a rise of nearly 150 per cent in a few months. If New Haven is a purchase at 29, how much more attractive are New Haven debenture 3 1/2s, 1955, at 50, to take but one example? Here is a yield of 7 per cent "flat" assured, if the threat of a receivership has really been averted. The new extended 7s offer a still larger return, if one is content with a short-term investment.

Many investors have been surprised at the spread of several points in price between the European loan 4s and the extended 7s, since the latter offer obviously the larger return with exactly the same security. The difference is due to what may be called the "nuisance value" of a small amount of undeposited bonds. There is a type of speculator who deems it clever finance to purchase such a bond as the New Haven European 4s and hold out for his money, being willing to jeopardize the success of a constructive financial plan and throw a great property into receivership, with the danger to the welfare of thousands of investors that such a step entails. In order to secure the few points profit on which he may legally insist.

Issues Well Secured

The most widely known issues of New Haven bonds as well as the Government's loans are secured under the first and refunding mortgages which covers with a first lien the main line of the road from New Rochelle to New London and from New Haven to

Springfield and the leasetholds, and most of the balance of the system with a second lien. Most of the underlying bonds of the road are small issues. The \$9,129,000 debenture 4s, 1957, are unsecured.

The following table gives current prices, 1921 lows, advances, and "flat" yield at current prices of several issues of New Haven debentures:

	1921 Cur-	Lowest Adv Yld %
N H deb 6s '48	51 1/2	82 50 7.22
N H 3 1/2s '54	35	50 15 7.00
N H 4s '57	29	51 1/2 22 7.77
N H 7s '25, w. l.	89	87
N H Eur 4s '22	49	92 43 4.35

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC

March: 1922 Decrease

Open revenue.....\$15,104,929 \$15,542,196

Net.....4,272,732 4,417,761

Net after taxes.....3,150,651 3,055,713

Net after rents.....2,971,815 2,762,866

From Jan. 1:

Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

To Dec. 31:

Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

For year: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

For month: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

For day: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

For hour: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

For minute: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

For second: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

For hour and a half: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

For day and a half: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

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For month and a half: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

For year and a half: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

For hour and a half and a day: Open revenue.....\$46,855,196 \$43,822,947

Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

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Net.....7,397,968 7,397,968

Net after taxes.....6,710,195 6,661,879

Net after rentals.....6,140,334 5,201,815

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNION PACIFIC BENEFITED BY MARKET ADVANCE

Big Appreciation in Price of Its Holdings of Various Railroad Stocks

Among the companies which have buttressed their earning power by maintaining in their treasuries large amounts of income-bearing securities of other companies, is Union Pacific Railroad. This road is a large holder of stocks, bonds and equipment notes of other railroad companies and the extended advance in practically all railroad securities the past few months has had a very appreciable effect in the market value of the Union Pacific's investments.

The road's largest investment in stocks of non-affiliated companies is in New York Central and Illinois Central, both of which have been conspicuous features of strength among the rails. One would have to go back to 1917 to find New York Central selling as high as it was within the last month. Illinois Central recently sold at 109%, the highest price since 1916.

A Substantial Appreciation

Union Pacific owns \$22,500,000 par value of Illinois Central stock and \$21,000,000 par value of New York Central. Holdings of Illinois Central have appreciated more than \$2,784,000 and New York Central more than \$4,226,000 since the low prices of January.

Union Pacific still holds some Baltimore & Ohio stock—\$3,594,035 common and \$1,805,992 preferred—left over from its memorable distribution of the bulk of its Baltimore & Ohio stock in 1914. At one time it had \$53,607,800 Baltimore & Ohio common and \$28,480,000 preferred. The Baltimore & Ohio common stock, which has risen from 33% in January to a recent high of 49%, has brought an appreciation of \$575,000 in the Union Pacific holdings and the preferred has appreciated more than \$162,500.

Big Rise in Chicago & Alton

One of the extraordinary rises has been in Chicago & Alton preferred, which sold at 3% in January and was recently quoted at 19%. Union Pacific holds \$10,343,100 par value of this stock, which has appreciated nearly \$1,720,000 from the low of the year. The advance in Chicago & Alton preferred has been in response to the greatly improved earnings of that road.

Union Pacific has more than \$280,000 invested in stocks, bonds, notes and equipment trusts of other than affiliated companies. The stocks have a par value of \$70,932,147 and are selling in the market at present for about \$58,874,000, compared with \$48,256,000 at the low points of January. There has thus been an appreciation in these stocks in three months of approximately \$10,617,000.

No-Affiliated Holdings

The following shows the appreciation in Union Pacific's holdings of stocks of non-affiliated railroad companies since January:

Recent 1922	Par val. high low Apprec.
B & O com... 3,594,035	49% 33% 35% \$75,040
B & O pf... 1,805,992	61% 56% 162,531
Ch & Al com... 100	9% 1% 8
Ch & Al pf... 10,343,100	19% 3% 1,719,541
C&NW com... 4,226,000	77% 58% 817,811
C&NW pf... 22,500,000	109% 97% 2,784,000
RR Sec com... 4,226,420
RR Sec pf... 1,936,900

Railroad Securities' Stocks

No market prices can be given for Railroad Securities Company stocks, all of which are owned by Union Pacific. That corporation owns \$9,260,000 Illinois Central stock, which assures \$8,000,000 4 per cent stock certificates maturing in 1952. The Securities Company has capitalized its Illinois Central holdings for a total of \$13,423,320, or at a rate of \$146 a share of Illinois Central stock.

On a liquidation basis, therefore, Railroad Securities' preferred stock would be worth a little less than par, with nothing left for the common. But the Securities Company draws 7 per cent dividends on its Illinois Central stock and pays 4 per cent on its own certificates. Its preferred stock is a 4 per cent cumulative issue, so that its common stock is "earning" a fraction over 7 per cent.

Considering that the certificates still have 20 years to run and that Illinois Central has large earning power and excellent prospects, it is not unreasonable to take the Securities Company stocks into this reckoning at par.

EASTERN MASS. RY. MAKES A PROFIT

The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company in the first quarter of 1922 earned \$84,522 in excess of "cost of service." The actual gross income after operating expenses and taxes was \$69,024 as compared with \$64,915 for the first quarter of 1921. A year ago, however, the company fell \$5,358 short of earning its "cost of service."

Operating revenues and income for the first quarter of this year amounted to \$2,630,537. This represented a decline of \$134,582 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1921, but a reduction in expenses of \$225,701 saved the situation, enabling the company to show the net income gain.

NEW ENGLAND ROAD ELECTS

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 26.—Stockholders of the Central New England Railroad at their annual meeting today elected the following directors:

A. Weston Robertson, James S. Homingay, A. E. Clark, Eli Whitney, E. G. Riggs, T. M. Prentiss, C. L. Bardo, Edward Gavel and C. M. Heale Jr., all of New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK CITY SELLS \$45,000,000 OF CORPORATE STOCK

NEW YORK, April 25.—A syndicate headed by Speyer & Co. was the highest bidder for the \$45,000,000, 4% per cent, 50-year New York City stock offered today, and Comptroller Craig announced that the stock would be awarded to that syndicate. The total number of proposals received for the issue was about 30.

Twenty-five million dollars will be for dock improvements and the remainder for water supply.

The Speyer bid was 102,766, which gave the city the highest premium it had ever received for stock bearing a 4% per cent interest rate. The premium is \$1,444,700. The net rate payable by the city will be below 4% per cent. Speyer & Co. and associates are offering the corporate stock at 104, to yield better than 4.06 per cent.

FLINT PLANTS SHOW PRODUCTION GAINS

FLINT, Mich., April 22.—Evidence that business generally is steadily improving in the Flint automobile manufacturing center, is abundant in statements by motor executives and business men.

H. H. Bassett, president of the Buick Motor Car Company, said conditions generally were improved. "Our business for February, 1922, was 242 per cent greater than last February. March production will be double that of last March and there is every indication that 1922 business will be better than last year."

With a schedule for April of close to 10,000 cars, the Chevrolet Motor Car Company has started a night shift for the first time in several months. About 900 axles are now being turned out a day, and production of motors approximate 800 a day.

Total shipments for Chevrolet during February, a short month, were in excess of 10,000 cars," said M. E. Coyle, Chevrolet's controller. "I estimate that approximately 175,000 of the 490° model alone will be marketed." There are about 3000 men employed at the local Chevrolet plant.

For January, production of the Dury Motor Car Company increased 336 per cent over January, 1921; February production showed an increase of 150 per cent over January, while orders of March delivery will further boost production to 225 per cent over February.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Bar Loans	Boston	New York
Renewal rate.....	5%	3½%
Overnight com'l paper.....	4½-5%	4½-6%
Year money.....	60-65%	51-52%
Customer com'l loans.....	5½-6%	5-6%
Collateral loans.....	5½-6%	5½-6%

Today day

Bar silver in New York	67½-68c
Bar silver in London	34½-34½d
Mark exchange	50-51c
Gold in London	95-96d
Canadian ex ds (%)	11-12
Domestic bar silver	92½-93c

Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange markets have been somewhat uneven in many currencies, being extremely difficult and often a case of negotiation between buyer and seller. Nevertheless, the total volume has shown a slight improvement, taking parity rates as the ideal level.

Whether improvements are due to increased trading activity or to speculation is difficult to decide, but the rapidity of the movement suggests speculation. The Genoa Conference is an important influence in the market, and operators have had to exercise more caution than usual.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston sold the following securities at public auction today:

6-10 Am	scrip 9½-10c, up 1.
2 do	pfid 8½c, up 2.
3 Park Rubber Co	1st pfid 8½c, up 1.
30 Haileigh & Snyder pfid 9c.	1 Merrimac Chemical 82, off 4.
5 Turners Falls Power & Ls	85c.

R. L. Day & Co. of Boston sold the following at auction today:

15 Converse Rubber Shoe	pfid 88, unchanged.
10 Merchants Natl Bank	Boston, 272%, up 4.
35 First Natl Bank	Boston, 304, unchanged.
10 American Trust Co	312%, up 6%.
50 Worcester Bank & Trust	199%, unchanged.
5 Wm Whitman & Co	97, off 1%.
3 Park Rubber Co	1st pfid 8½c, up 1.
12 Peppermill Mfg	174, off 1.
15 Mass Elec Cos	ctfs of deposit 4½, unchanged.
6-10 Am	scrip 9½-10c, up 1.
1 do	pfid 8½c, up 2.
1 do	84c, up 1.
5 Park Rubber Co	1st pfid 8½c, up 1.
20 Lowell Elec Ls	49½-54c, up 4%.
1 Merrimac Chemical	82, off 4.
5 Nashua Mfg	92, off 1.
5 Laconia St Ry	54c.
50 Laconia St Ry	54c.
55 Natl Motor Car Vehicle	2½c.
50 W E Tilleston com	6.
5 Provident Sec Banking Co	10.
9 American Gluc	114c, off 5c.
5 Lawrence Mfg Co	123, off 5.
5 Adirondack Power & Light	18%.
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R. L. Day & Co. of Boston sold the following at auction today:

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Two Views of Karl Marx

The Economics of Socialism. Marx Made Easy. By H. M. Hyndman. London: Grant Richards, Ltd. 10s. net.

Karl Marx. An Essay. By Harold J. Laski. London: The Society and Almon & Unwin, Ltd. 1s. net.

Mr. Hyndman, who finished the book now under notice just before his passing, occupied a unique position in the ranks of English Socialists. Very few men in the English Labor and Socialist movement have more than the haziest idea of the contents of "Das Kapital." Their creed was Marxian, but, since the rise of Bolshevism, they would probably repudiate it. Mr. Hyndman, on the other hand, knew "The Capital" as a scholar knows his favorite classic. He was a close personal friend of Marx, during the long sojourn of the latter in London, and he remained a fervent disciple throughout his life.

In this book Hyndman produces the simplest account we have yet seen of economic theories of Marx, and the arguments on which they are based. As a matter of strict history, it is of value to have Marx interpreted and explained as an economist, rather than as a revolutionary. Since the Russian upheaval, the general tendency has been to regard Marxism, Bolshevism, and Sovietism as synonymous, but this is not so. Except during a brief period, Marx never countenanced any forcible imposition of his economic system on a backward country by terrorism. His view was that capitalism would work itself out in the industrial countries, through the evolution of trusts and monopolies, until it collapsed gradually, just as chattel slavery, serfdom, and feudalism did in past ages, and that it would be succeeded by a system of collectivist production.

Mr. Hyndman brings this out clearly. He expresses his own vigorous antagonism to the Bolshevik policy, and gives the interesting information that, in his later years, Marx stated to him clearly that "a nation could only attain to the level of economic and social development for which it had been prepared by its internal social evolution." Mr. Hyndman's own comment on Bolshevism is that it is a combination of personal ambition and fanatical materialism, applied under conditions which rendered any realization of scientific Socialism absolutely impossible," and that it is "a hideous travesty of Marxism, and runs directly counter to the entire teachings of scientific political economy and social evolution."

While protesting against setting up Marx as "a sort of infallible Socialist Pope," Mr. Hyndman would not admit the validity of the criticisms of the Marxian theories by other famous economists. For his unqualified defense of the theories of exchange values, surplus value and the exploitation of the workers and other masters, the reader must be referred to Mr. Hyndman's lucid and breezy pages. The book is well worth reading, simply as an elucidation of Marx at a time when, as a result of trade depression, unemployment, and rapidly falling wages, the disciples both of Marx and of the Moscow leaders are striving everywhere to make converts among the manual workers.

A corrective view may be obtained from the essay of Mr. Laski, who is one of the most brilliant of the younger school of English economists. He writes sympathetically of the aims and motives of Marx, but subjects his main economic theories to searching analysis and criticism.

What Is Truth?"

Public Opinion. By Walter Lippmann. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2. Journalistic and thorough study." After one has plodded through the massive volume of nearly 200,000 words, arranged and set forth after a style that makes Kant seem easy reading, the temptation is strong to ask, as the poet did of the Battle of Bleenheim:

but what good came of it at last?

For, inquiring exhaustively into the nature and formation of public opinion, Mr. Lippmann reaches the conclusion that it is apt to be ignorant and ill-directed, because based upon faulty, incomplete, biased or purposely false information set forth under the name of news. Having been an associate of Mr. Creel's celebrated bureau, during the late war, Mr. Lippmann has a horror of propaganda, easily understandable in one who saw how effective it is when ably directed. But he sees propaganda on every side. If there exists here and there a newspaper sincerely struggling to avoid its baneful effects, Mr. Lippmann foresees scant prospect for success in its efforts. For, in his view, propaganda is so deeply rooted in the American consciousness that there is practically no original source to which to go for truth. Nor does he feel that the ordinary citizen is equipped to recognize truth when he sees it. For, in the mind of such an observer, is formed a certain standard, or ideal, by which every report or utterance is judged, to which Mr. Lippmann gives the name "stereotype." If a statement corresponds to this stereotype, it is accepted as truth. If it fails to coincide, it is dismissed as false. Accordingly, all who strive to shape public opinion, whether they be editors, orators, or politicians, seek harmony with the stereotypes of the public to which they appeal. Mr. Lippmann protests against such base truckling, but seems hardly to understand the melancholy state of the public who ignores the prejudices of humanity. Only the illuminati of the New Republic, of whom Mr. Lippmann long was one, have dared so radical a revolt, and they have merely set up a fine line of stereotypes of their own against which all inharmonious opinion beats in vain.

The Author's Vicious Circle. Mr. Lippmann has been a journalist and has been a newspaper man. He has been an editor of the New Republic, and is now an editorial writer on the New York World. Yet, in his avocation as author, he has scant courtesy for his daily vocation. Newspapers to him are organs of misinformation—necessarily so since their writers, laboring under the burden of stereotypes of their own, write only to meet the demands of the stereotypes which hold their readers' intelligence in thrall. It's all a vicious circle, and the author follows it through more than 400 pages, with the patience of a squirrel revolving his wheel.

But there is a way out—for the public, it is not for the squirrel. Curiously enough, the author, the careful student of public opinion in the making, the philosophical disciple of William James and the psychological associate of Santayana, arrives at the same conclusion, reached long ago by the purely empirical observer, William J. Bryan. In his effort to control public opinion, Mr. Bryan encountered a stereotype of determined hostility to his views, and, seeking a way by which some future radical might be saved from a like obstacle, not upon the idea of an "ordeal, ousting" which should publish exact and accurate news of all governmental acts. Scoffing politicians thrust the idea aside, as one of "Bryan's vagaries," and were humorous over the idea of a non-partisan bulletin, published by men who would inevitably be partisan politicians. But the Bryan idea reappears in Mr. Lippmann's suggestion of "intelligence departments," organized under the au-

thority of national, state and municipal governments, but wholly independent of political control, which will furnish to all seekers the exact truth on any subject within their province. The question that puzzled Plato, "What is truth?" it seems, would have no complexities to baffle a commission appointed by politicians, but untainted by politics itself.

The conclusion of Mr. Lippmann's book is unconvincing. Yet throughout his argument runs a thought which, perhaps, he may at some future time elaborate to better purpose. The thought is the utter untrustworthiness of the testimony of the human sense on any subject whatsoever. He has devoted much effort to establishing the fact that truth shines out but darkly through the veil in which the efforts of man have enveloped it. He might have gone further and maintained that, unless supported by some stronger evidence than that of the senses, no truth can be successfully maintained.

The author confesses that "Dra-

matically it is willfully built against the traditions of stage structure." A reading play justifies such departure and the subject matter of this one makes it inevitable. The subtitle announces "A Play in Three Acts with an Epilogue." The three acts deal with the last months of Mary Wollstonecraft's life, the period of her association and marriage with William Godwin. The dialogue touches retrospectively the various events of the previous year. Without dramatic climax or strong dramatic incident, the result is a series of loosely connected pictures with Southey, Mrs. Siddons, John Kemble, John Opie the artist, Mrs. Inchbald, and others less well known serving as background for the leading characters.

The Atmosphere Convincing

The opening act, in John Opie's painting-room, transports one to the period. The excited preparations for "Persons of worship coming today," with the talk of the friends as they gather, bring out the high regard in which those who knew her best held Mary Wollstonecraft, that "hyena in peccato," as Walpole called her.

The introduction of Symes ingeniously witnesses to the esteem in which she was held in France by her few associates there, during the period of which her English friends knew little. Her lovable nature, her literary achievements, her strong vindication of the rights of women, her great beauty, all come to appreciative attention in the dialogue. The frontispiece, a copy of John Opie's portrait in the National Portrait Gallery, London, helps visualize her.

How much one reads into the play, from previous knowledge and from the

soul of man."

Criticism, like all the arts, is at bottom intensely personal; it is amusing,

therefore, to see how three critics,

each of equal sternness in the pursuit

of artistic duty, evaluate the same

dramatist; let us say, Barrie. Jame-

son, in his book on modern European

dramatists, with an austere, almost

rigid critical system, yet one which

finds Barrie almost beyond praise.

Nathan, surely no sentimentalist,

in our midst, places him somewhat

lower, but still among the notables.

For Barrie, Lewisohn has not the

slightest use. The Scotsman, to him,

is a falsifier of values. Criticism, after all, is but the justification, the rationalization of taste. One's opinions are, in a very true sense, a revelation of himself. And Lewisohn's self is a seeker after mental beauty. His critical method harks back to Croce, to Carlyle, to Goethe; it is important and compelling, because it is, as he would have all play, the unfolding of a beautiful experience.

The subjects covered range from cur-

rent plays to the French and German

stage, from critical essays to imagi-

native interludes. A knowledge of

Lewisohn's work is indispensable to

one who would keep abreast of the

finest in contemporary dramatic criti-

cism, whether in the old continent or

spiritual end.

"Let us have done, first of all, with

this verbiage."

"A play is a dialogue which, when

spoken by actors from a platform

holds the minds of men through its

culmination toward some physical or

spiritual end."

The power and depth of that sense

of culmination is the measure of the

play's dramatic life.

"Any dialogue that has dramatic life

can be acted on any stage."

"A born dramatist can write drama

without ever having seen a theater. If

an audience refuses to hear him, it is

because the soul of his work is alien

from that audience's collective soul."

Naturally, he has no sympathy with the Scribe-Sarcy view of the man-

factured drama. "There are good

plays and bad ones, but none that are

not plays because they fall to con-

cern the pleasure of the other through a comparison of the real and the created characters."

Women read more fiction and more

poetry, men more history, and the

short J. C. to his name.

Foreword, is difficult to determine, but

the impression holds that it is consider-

able. To feel what the author feels

for this tragic character, it is neces-

sary to know in advance something of

the hardships of her early life, her

familiarity with matrimonial failures

or others, her romantic and tragic re-

lations with Captain Imray, the devo-

tion of her friends, and the story of

her association and marriage with

William Godwin.

The Central Character Lives

The play accomplishes what the au-

thor intended. It makes of Mary

Wollstonecraft a living person to

whom the reader is attracted by an

understanding sympathy which stirs

a desire to know more of Mrs. W.'s

story. It does "bring into close range

a name and a face," and it "reveals

the truth of her which was buried be-

neath a landslide of unpracticed theo-

ries and ideals beyond the reach of

her time."

The Epilogue with its picture of

the youthful love of Shelley and

Mary Godwin, grown to maiden-

hood from the infant of the third act,

makes a dainty and heartening ending.

Mrs. Noyes is ambitious. He pro-

poses to write an epic triology,

in which shall be traced the gradu-

al development of man's

knowledge of the

laws of nature. It is

a vast theme, worthy of a Milton or a

Browning, and Mr. Noyes accom-

plished writer as he is, is not quite of

the stature of these. Nevertheless,

in the first part of his work, which deals

with the astronomers, he has acquired

himself in a manner deserving both

interest and respect. If he does not

always rise to the full height of his

subject, he never sinks anywhere near

the trivial; and, if the smooth caden-

ces of his blank verse grow at times a

little monotonous, that is not an un-

grateful change from the perpetual

surprises to which some modern users

of the measure, carrying too far a

a praiseworthy desire for variety, sub-

ject their readers.

The Torch-Bearers

By Alfred Noyes. With illus-

trations by William Herschel. 7/6.

Mr. Alfred Noyes is

ambitious. He pro-

poses to write an epic

triology, in which shall be

traced the gradual

development of

THE HOME FORUM

The Call to the Road

"Give to me the life I love,
Let the lave go by me!"

sang Stevenson and straightway I long to be out on the open road; for there is song on the road, something wildish which comes from the uplands mingled with the sweater melodies of the hedgerows, entering the heart and lengthening the stride.

This morning there was a high, pale sky glittering like a vast frosty cobweb; and pouring through the trees came the liquid sunlight. There was a keenness in the air and, if one might put it so, a crispness as of snow on the pavements. There was a lightness of heart about the "white-walled Parisian houses" in the Rue de Bretagne; a coyness in their opening shutters; a heartiness about the street cries, circling round the figure of old Béranger, standing on its pedestal. In the gardens with the sun shining on his bald pate; the wind of the chairmender's horn, the brittle cry of the "vitrerie," the jingle of the knife-grinder's bell or the long call of the "marchand de chiffon." The air was full of ballads.

* * *

Oh, it is the town and country struggling within me! Those lines of Stevenson come back with all their call to adventure; their call to the living architecture of the hills where great castles rise . . . built of the morning mists.

There are roads in Kent which I know are waiting for me; waiting for the light heart, the long stride and the stout ash stick. There is the Broad Highway which Jeffrey Farnol has peopled, the great Hastings road which winds through Bromley, Farnborough, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge, and onward into the blue distances where the sea-winds are playing. There are lanes which lose themselves between Cudham and Knockholt, find their way to the crest of the Downs and drop sharply into Westerham, Brasted and Sundridge. One finds them again struggling up the next range of hills and sees them plunge into the Weald.

* * *

And the signposts! Where else are such signposts? There is one half-way between Sevenoaks and River Hill, whose arm urges westward and cannot lightly be passed. I can never resist it. It says simply To the Weald . . . so carrying one's thoughts to the wooded patchwork of the plain some seven hundred feet below and to the little patchwork hamlet bearing the same name. A tired poet, reading that message, would walk another ten miles on the strength of it and compose a lyric at his journey's end.

Standing as I am now, in the Square de Temple I can see my day's tramp before me . . . the morning's exhilaration, the midday rest, the spacious joy of the afternoon as the sun swings round to westward. Towards sunset I hear the rumble of a woodcutter's wagon and the rattle

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MONITOR

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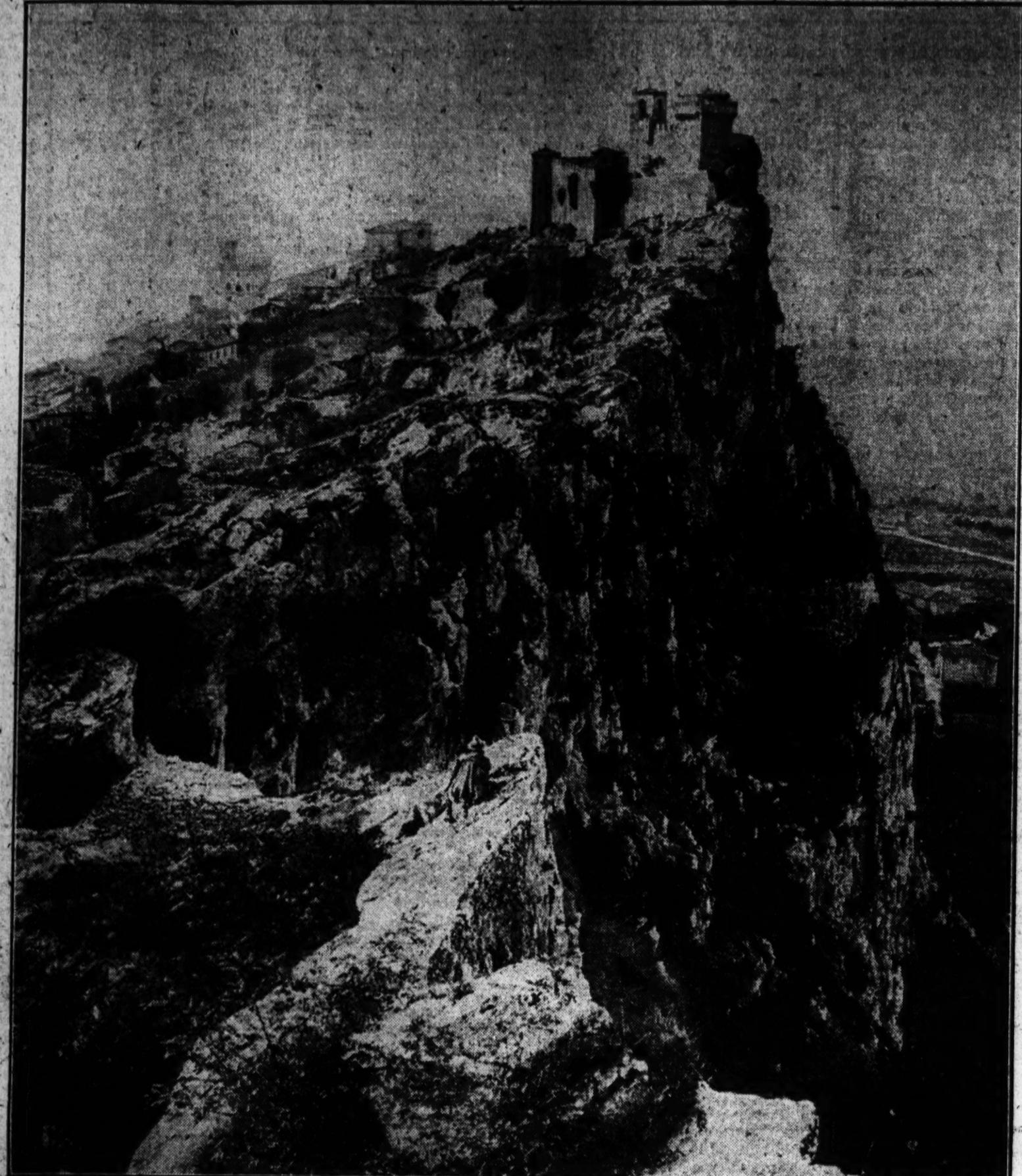
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Photograph © Donald McLeish

San Marino: The Capital of the Smallest Republic in the World

of a farmer's trap hurrying to a wayside station. The sun drops behind the trees; and as the day and the horizon draw in together the road becomes less solitary. Laborers from across the fields come through hedge-gates and clatter homewards with their friends who are waiting at the cross-roads. There are lights on the carts and up on the hills lamps are lighted in the outlying dwellings; in the sky the first pale stars appear. As I pass Chevening church a slender moon is pausing behind the weather vane and shadows creep across the lane. Not so very far away a train is throbbing into Westerham. Everything is making for home.

The evening is two hours old when I climb the last hill into the little town. I love so well and I am happy to be in its friendly High Street again. There is welcome in its lights, its shops, its voices and in the knots of people gossiping under its lamp posts. Hearing the rich baritones of its streets I wonder how I could have given up loitering in its old world gardens or have wandered from its fireides.

It is the town and the country struggling for a moment's possession. I pick up R. L. S. and fall to wondering how the old roads are and whether the signposts have stirred from their places to be wanderers like me. The open road calls me, but e'er the day is done they bring me back to the town again.

The Béranger, always looking westward in the Square de Temple, has apparently not strayed from his pedestal.

Work and Contemplation
The woman singeth at her spinning
wheel.

A pleasant chant, balad or bârcarole; She thinketh of her song upon the whole.

Far more than of her flax, and yet the reel!

In full, and artfully her fingers feel

With quick adjustment, provident control

The lines—too subtly twisted to unroll—

Out to a perfect thread.

I hence appeal

To the dear Christian Church, that we may do

Our Father's business in these temples min.

Thus swift and steadfast, thus intent and strong;

While thus, apart from toil, our souls pursue

Some high, calm, spheric tune and prove our work

The better for the sweetness of our song.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

EVERYBODY has heard of Monte Carlo, for of course its reputation is world wide, and most people too, are aware of the fact that it is situated on the shores of the Mediterranean. In the tiny principality of Monaco, which is one of the little independent states of Europe. There are several of these, and they are startlingly synchronous in their way, for they have somehow managed to preserve their identity and to escape absorption by their powerful neighbors all down the long centuries during which the continent of Europe has been swept time and again by successive waves of war and of revolution. But so diminutive are they and of such a sturdy independence that it is difficult to be just a little amused at them. They do so suggest baby states playing at being Empires.

Take Monaco, for instance, and its eight square miles of territory, a delightful harbor measuring forty-two acres and a revenue derived entirely from the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. It lives under its own flag, issues its own coinage (only one hundred franc pieces, however) which is accepted in all Latin countries, and is its own postage stamps. The Prince was an absolute monarch up to 1911, biess him; but in that year he granted a constitution to his subjects and is now assisted in the cares of state by a Prime Minister and a Council of State. His diplomatic representatives are received at the Courts of all the Sovereign States of Europe.

Then there is Liechtenstein on the borders of Switzerland and Austria, which, however, is very extensive, not to say far flung, by comparison with Monaco; for it has an area of quite sixty-five square miles. But "size is not grandeur and territory does not make a nation," as Professor Huxley once put it, and there are points about this miniature kingdom which may well go to make it the envy of many a large and powerful state, for it has no public debt and no standing army, the inhabitants, who numbered more than ten thousand in 1912, being exempt from all military service. The Monarchy is hereditary in the male line and, like Monaco, the state has been ruled by one family for over a thousand years. Several times in the course of its history it has been under foreign control and indeed joined the German Confederation in 1866, but its independence was restored in 1918. Just as Monaco has the same customs as France, so Liechtenstein is allied by treaty to Switzerland as regards customs, posts and telegraphs. The Diet of fifteen members is elected on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation, so it is quite up-to-date in spite of the fact that the capital Vaduz has a population of only one thousand.

You are not very good if you are not better than your best friends imagine you to be.—Lavater.

perched high up on a precipitous rock and approached by one single road only, claims to be the oldest state in Europe, which, however, is disputed. It certainly has been independent since the early part of the seventeenth century, and it probably met with very little outside interference for many a hundred years previous to that. A republic of thirty-eight square miles, the reins of Government are in the hands of a Grand Council of sixty members and here again there is no national debt. But it has an army the present strength of which is thirty-nine officers and nine hundred and fifty men. Extraterritorial treaties exist between San Marino and Great Britain, Belgium, Holland and the United States.

But what is probably the oldest and most certainly the most interesting of all these curious political survivals of medieval feudalism is Andorra, the "Valleys of Andorra," to give the official designation of a little state at the heart of the Pyrenees, situated amid some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in all Europe. It is larger than the others, having an area of one hundred and seventy-five square miles and population of about six thousand and, until the Trans-Pyrenean railway penetrated there a year or two ago, so shut in by mountains and difficult of access that centuries after century passed without working any change in it. The archives which are said to go back to Charlemagne's time are kept in a cupboard in the wall of the primitive little Council Chamber. It is more a seigneurie than a republic, being under the protection both of the French Government and the Bishop of Urgell, paying an annual levy to the former of forty pounds and to the latter of eighteen pounds; but it is nevertheless recognized as an independent state although it has no diplomatic representatives. It has, too, its own national flag. The Government consists of a Council of twenty-four persons. The posts and telegraphs are under French control while the language spoken is Spanish, the language spoken being Catalan. There are no customs, and if rumor is to be believed smuggling is the chief industry of the inhabitants. For eleven hundred years the people of these valleys have managed their own affairs, have led an independent life, and in cases of question have quoted their own customs and their own laws. Now that a railway has arrived, who can tell what is going to happen, and they themselves feel that a change is at hand. It is only wonderful that these little states should have managed to preserve their independence in any form for so long.

"Well, sir," I says, "that's about it."

"Well, sir, I never was so astonished

in my life. He just grabbed my hand

and shook it nearly off, and the tears

just poured down his face, and he

says, 'Billy, you never'll know what

good you've done me. I'm homesick,

Encouraging Lincoln

"Well, I kept hearin' about the trouble he was havin' with everybody, and I just made up my mind I'd go down and see him and swap yarns and tell him how we was all countin' on his gettin' home. Thought maybe it would cheer him up to know we set such store on his comin' home if they didn't want him for president. So I jest picked up and went right off. Ma was real good about my goin'. She says, 'I shouldn't wonder if you'd do him good, William. And don't you ask him no questions about the war nor about politics. You just talk home to him and tell him some of them foolish stories of yours!..

"In about two minutes the door

was popped open and out came Mr. Lin-

coln, his face all lit up. He saw me

first thing, and he laid hold of me and

just shook my hands fit to kill. 'Billy,'

he says, "now I am glad to see you. Come right in. You're goin' to stay to supper with Mary and me."

" Didn't I know it? Think bein'

president would change him—not a

mite. Well, he had a right smart lot

of people to see, but soon as he was

through we went out on the back

stoop and set down, and talked and

talked. He asked me about pretty nigh

everybody in Springfield . . . and I

I guess there wan't a yarn I'd heard in

the three years and a half he'd been

away that I didn't spit for him. Laugh

—you ought to hear a him laugh—just did my heart good, for I could see

what they'd best doin' to him. . .

"Well, we had supper and talked

some more, and about ten o'clock I

started downtown . . . 'Billy,' he says,

"what did you come down here for?"

"I come to see you, Mr. Lincoln." But

you ain't asked me for anything, Billy.

What is it? Out with it. Want a post

office? for he knew I didn't.

"No, Mr. Lincoln, just wanted

to see you, Mr. Lincoln."

"Good-by, Billy," he says, "you won't

think I'm baby," and then we shook

hands again, and I walked down to town and next day I come home.

"Tell you what he said? Nope, I

can't talk about it somehow.

Fact is, I never told anybody about

what he said that night."—Ida M. Tarbell in "He Knew Lincoln."

Man's Real Dwelling Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world has a very erroneous notion as to the real nature of man. It conceives of him as inhabiting a material body, as living on a matter earth, and as occupied from day to day with an almost endless diversity of material activities. Naturally enough, the common thought of the home or dwelling place of this person is that of an earthly abode—a particular place in a particular locality. This concept of habitation, being altogether material and finite, is hedged about with all sorts of limitations; and, inevitably, results in more or less of trouble and sorrow.

For example, a member of a family is obliged to make a long journey away from home. At parting there is, perhaps, a sense of sadness and sorrow; and scarcely has the traveler started on his journey, when there is a distinct sense of separation and loneliness, coupled with a greater or less degree of fear and anxiety for the welfare and safety of one another. At a distance, fear and anxiety tend to increase. Should trouble of a serious nature overtake either the traveler or those left behind, one and all are plunged into distress, amounting at times to the keenest suffering. All this is the result of the human, material, and finite sense of home, or dwelling place.

In striking contrast with the above is the teaching of Christian Science. In this Science we learn that man, as stated in the first chapter of Genesis, was created the very image and likeness of God. Now God, as Jesus explained to the woman of Samaria, is Spirit, which is another word for Mind; and so man, being the image and likeness of Spirit,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1922

EDITORIALS

WHEN the Genoa Conference opened, the powers that be in France felt that, whatever happened, they were bound to lose. The dilemma; given the special beliefs of France, was indeed painful. Either the Conference would come to naught—and in that case France would unanimously be blamed as the wrecker, because of the restrictions, the precautions, the guarantees, the suspicions with which she had from the beginning surrounded the Conference; or the Conference would partially succeed—and in that case the French Parliament would consider itself again betrayed by the Government. For the precautions and the reservations were undoubtedly meant to prevent the Conference succeeding, in the Lloyd George sense of success. Any sort of recognition of the Soviet Government would be a resounding public advertisement of the collapse of the policy of the *fil barbelé* and of the *cordon sanitaire* which France, more than any other country, has practiced since the outbreak of the Russian revolution.

There is a dangerous fallacy in the old tag that history repeats itself. History of course does nothing of the kind. No given set of circumstances can be reproduced. Even when events in their sequence bear the closest outward resemblance, it is unfair and misleading to put them side by side. There are so many imponderable considerations. There are so many factors which complicate and change the whole character of the sum. Therefore the French, with some conscious or unconscious appreciation of the fact that history never repeats itself, became exceedingly uncomfortable at the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George that the Russian revolution was only the French Revolution rewritten—translated, so to speak, into the Slav language.

Superficially, of course, there is an undoubted resemblance. Russia, when she overthrew the ancient régime, found herself put outside the pale of civilization, as did France. Like France, she found her emigrés plotting and organizing counter-revolutions. She saw foreign countries giving their gold and their arms to wipe out social heterodoxy. Her aristocracy was endeavoring to return in the *fougons de l'étranger*. The internal national forces, whether in sympathy with Bolshevism or not, were unified and consolidated by these attacks from the outside. It was the very opposition that Russia encountered from abroad that stabilized the Soviet Government. Probably, had the Russians received no aid, had they been allowed to settle their own affairs, there would not have been this national rally, and Bolshevism would have been overthrown by the Russians themselves.

All this follows closely the French story, and the French dislike above all to be reminded of it. They dislike the reminder for many reasons. First, it brings home to them the conviction that, after all, Mr. Clemenceau and the French Parliament have been among the real builders of the present Russian régime. That is an unpalatable truth. Second, it is hard to acknowledge, after the multitudinous descriptions of Russian horrors, that twentieth century Russia can in any way be likened unto eighteenth century France. In reality the likeness is not clear. The comparison is not justified. Nothing, then, could politically so distress the French as these constant attempts of the British Premier to find in the Russian revolution only the French Revolution over again. Third, the acceptance of such a thesis would imply that—leaving the imperialism of Napoléon aside—the coalition of nations would have to acknowledge its error and admit a victorious Russia into the comity of nations.

Think what this means. Peace—or what passes for peace—has been made in Europe without consulting that great country which is interested in nearly every settlement. Russia was not asked about the Baltic States—and the feeling is that ultimately the Baltic States, which shut Russia off from the sea, will again return to Russia. She was not consulted in the fashioning of Poland, and grave questions concerning Galicia and the Ukraine are in abeyance. She was not asked whether she admitted Rumanian claims to Bessarabia—and here again there is the prospect of fighting in the attempt of Russia to recover this lost Province, fighting into which France, as the friend of Rumania, fears to be drawn. Again, the age-long claims of Russia in respect of Constantinople cannot be brushed aside forever. The whole settlement in the Near East, where the Bolshevik Government, for its own purposes—probably to sow discord among the Allies—gave Russian lands, which she will one day recover, to the Turks, and backed the Kemalists in their revendications, is obviously a precarious one. It would be possible to continue; but enough has been said to remind the world of the impossibility of leaving Russia out of account when a European peace is framed. To leave her out of account is to prepare a terrible awakening.

Now the French, while economically inclined to make the best of a bad bargain, and not to be left last in the race for participation in Russian exploitation, saw with perfect clarity, the tremendous political consequences of any kind of recognition of Russia. The delegates and the Government which reversed the former policy would be badly blamed. And yet what could now be done? Russia is a fact, and is not less a fact because one closes one's eyes. Nor can she be kept down—if such were the purpose and policy—for an indefinite period. There are some authorities who pretend that Russia, not being a highly organized industrial country, will recover with astonishing rapidity.

Thus the French delegation was completely conscious of the dilemma. Either it was to be denounced for its intransigence, or it was to help in a political stabilization contrary to its own policy hitherto pursued—with incalculable consequences to Europe as a whole in the very near future. All the hopes of those diplomats who have believed that plans could be formed in Europe while ignoring Russia would be upset, perhaps disastrously, at an early date.

France and Russia

SAMUEL GOMPERS, in his testimony before the Lockwood Committee in New York, disclosed what seems to be an entirely illogical attitude regarding the claimed relations between labor unions and the public. He argued quite persistently for the immunity of organized Labor from that regulation and control which the legislatures, state and national, have prescribed for industry and society as a whole, upon the theory that the workers could best solve their own problems if those problems were not confused with or considered in connection with the great economic questions of the times. Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. Gompers seeks to set up a class line to divide those whom he represents as president of the American Federation of Labor from their employers and from their fellow citizens engaged in pursuits not allied with those which they follow. It is a dangerous and almost a unique doctrine in American affairs. Analyzed and scrutinized without any effort to disguise it or to see in it what it does not in fact reveal, it discloses a sympathy with the teachings of a school of radicalism with which Mr. Gompers has long insisted he was unable to agree.

Mr. Gompers admits his knowledge of the fact that Labor has failed to acquit itself under the indictments which have recently been brought against it in New York, Chicago, and some of the other larger American cities. He admits that the dishonesty of local leaders and officials has weakened the faith of the public, and of the workers, as well, in labor unionism. But he pleads that immunity be assured these wrongdoers from the punishment he admits they would merit were it not that punishment and the attendant public disgrace would halt the progress of Labor's march toward that complete emancipation which to him seems so near.

But the president of the American Federation of Labor has not made it clear, probably because that would be impossible, why the laws of the land do not apply to those whom he claims as his special protégés, just as it applies to every other person. It is true, perhaps, that immunity, partial or complete, has been achieved by some offenders against the law, but this immunity has been gained by subterfuge rather than through special dispensation. It has remained for an accredited spokesman and advocate of Labor to attempt to set up a definite class barrier, to admit and to proclaim a doctrine of class-consciousness.

It cannot be conceived that Mr. Gompers means what his words imply. In few countries, if indeed in any, have laws been so considerably framed with reference to the rights and privileges of the workers in industry as in the United States. The spokesman in behalf of the workers evidently seeks, while saving to his clients all the benefits which the law accords them, to make it possible for them and their leaders advisers and agitators, to render null and ineffective as against themselves all provisions of the civil and criminal codes which seek to circumscribe the class liberty which they would enjoy. The fabric of no government, no matter how stable, could withstand the operation of such a rule. Mr. Gompers has declared on more than one occasion his contempt for the ultra-radicalism of those who have sought to involve the workers of America in the crusades of the lawless extremists of other countries. He has declared his faith in the integrity of the Government to which he claims loyalty, and he has proved that faith repeatedly. How, it may be asked, does he attempt to reconcile his present demand with his attitude in the past?

That is a dangerous form of disloyalty which manifests itself in contempt for the courts and for the administrators of the law. If the privilege were to be granted to allow the operation of a selective or an elective system to determine who should and who should not be held amenable to the laws, civil and criminal, many who have offended more grievously than those for whom Mr. Gompers pleads would nominate themselves as candidates for immunity. Their rights, granting Mr. Gompers' position, would be as great as those of the members of labor unions. The degree of turpitude is not to be considered if those making the demand for immunity are powerful enough, numerically or otherwise, to enforce their demands. Upon his theory it is not a right, but a privilege, that is insisted upon. The rights of the workers are defined under the laws which Mr. Gompers would disregard. The privilege sought can be defined and limited by no known rule. It is enough that it has been observed within quite recent years that the ability to insist upon the recognition of this privilege leads inevitably to social and industrial chaos. There is no need that Mr. Gompers should be told this.

GOVERNMENT ownership of more than 20,000 miles of railways in Canada has come about without agitation on the part of the public. The policy of Canada has been rather to give most generous support to private railway enterprise. Parliament guaranteed bonds for private railway companies; in the pioneer railway days, prodigious grants of land were made to the companies; subsidies and double subsidies were paid to encourage construction.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is still an efficiently-operated and prosperous private company. It has become necessary for the Federal Government to take over practically all the other main lines in the country. They are being reorganized into one Canadian national system, to be directly owned by and operated on behalf of the people of Canada. Without planning this policy of national ownership, it has been occasioned, as Sir Joseph Flavelle said in a report to the Prime Minister on the question, "through the breakdown of a scheme of railway construction and operation authorized by Parliament and carried out under private ownership."

The Minister of Railways and Canals, the Hon. W.

Immunity of Labor Unions

C. Kennedy, has the task in hand at present of unifying the several lines of the national system under a single representative board of directors. The new board will be given the direction and control of the Grand Trunk Railway properties, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the National Transcontinental, the Canadian Northern, and the Intercolonial & Prince Edward Island Railway and branch lines.

Much will apparently depend upon the board of directors, in the Government's undertaking to give public ownership and operation a fair trial. The board must be free from interference, political and otherwise. At the same time, with more than \$1,500,000,000 of the Canadian people's money invested in the railways, something must obviously be found to take the place of the shareholders' annual meeting. It is possible that the directors' annual report will be made, through the Minister of Railways, to a committee of Parliament as representative of the people of Canada.

The Canadian national lines extend from Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island. Under government ownership, on such an immense mileage, questions of local patronage have sometimes tended to make difficult the task of efficient administration. The Canadian board of directors will be responsible for the administration of several hundred miles of railway outside of Canada. Part of the Grand Trunk Railway is in New England, from Norton Mills, Vt., to Portland, Me. West of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, also, the railway operates in the states of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, between Port Huron, Detroit, and Chicago. It is hoped, by dividing the system into suitable operating districts, with regional headquarters, to enable local and district matters to receive the consideration of officials most capable of understanding local requirements. According to the Minister's statement in the House of Commons: "What will be aimed at will be centralization of general direction, and control and decentralization in matters of local detail."

It would seem to be realized by the Canadian Government that ownership by the public establishes no exemption from conditions inseparable from successful business administration. There is no special virtue in public ownership unless it is demonstrated by service. The success of the Canadian National Railway System might have an important bearing, however, on the public-ownership movement elsewhere.

IT is cause for regret that no exact information is obtainable as to the value of the foodstuffs raised in many thousands of garden patches and vacant lots cultivated in the United States during the years 1917-18, when every effort was being made to produce a surplus of food for feeding the allied armies and the people of the allied nations in Europe. From the incomplete data furnished by state agricultural departments and others as brought under cultivation at that time, it would appear that the value of the products must have mounted up into hundreds of millions of dollars. By far the greater part of the vegetables, fruit and other stuffs grown was not sold, but they, by taking the place of food supplies formerly purchased in the markets, increased the volume of exportable crops.

To many residents of the cities, who in recent years have, through the agency of the motor car, been making a closer acquaintance with the rural and semi-suburban districts, the success of these war gardens was a revelation. "Back to the land" writers, in such books as "Three Acres and Liberty," had been urging the adoption of the intensive cultivation methods long practiced in Europe, and the experiment of Mayor Hazen Pingree of Detroit in setting the unemployed of that city to work growing potatoes on vacant lots, had shown how easy it was to raise large crops of vegetables on land that seemed capable of producing only mortgages, billboards and unearned increment. Yet for some unexplained reason many thousands of acres in and about the cities were lying as useless and unproductive as though they were forty miles from a railway. The rapid spread of the knowledge that one way to help win the war was to raise more food, showed the essential fallacy of the Malthusian theory that population is constantly threatening to outrun subsistence.

At this time, when so many wage-workers are idle or employed at half-time, it would seem to be highly desirable that special efforts should be made for reviving the small-plot cultivation that had such valuable results a few years ago. Why should not the various public and private agencies that are seeking to ameliorate conditions due to involuntary unemployment take up now the matter of utilizing some of this idle labor to cultivate a part of the idle land? In view of the extent to which public funds will be called upon to aid those out of work, it would apparently be profitable to make some relatively small expenditures for tools, seed, and salaries of competent directors to aid willing workers in producing food for their families, and possibly some for sale in local markets. Why is it not just as patriotic to provide work for the relief of men and women idle through no fault of their own, as it was to raise more food that the American Army and the Allies might be fed?

A QUESTION in the British House of Commons has revealed the curious fact that it is still necessary to get a written permit in order to take photographs in the London parks. Exactly how the safety of the British realm is threatened by an unlicensed camera in Kensington Gardens is left unexplained. Perhaps permits are granted very freely when once an application has been made; as freely, one may hope, as the permits for "park oratory." It is certainly an odd contrast that the Hyde Park orator may come pretty near to advocating red ruin and the breaking down of laws, whereas the casual tourist with a hand camera may be marched off for trying to take a snapshot of a squirrel.

CERTAIN developments stand out in the history of letters, developments that perceptibly changed the entire trend of the creative effort. There was the invention of movable type, Benjamin Franklin's press, the rise of the commercial publisher, the creation of literary reviews and periodicals. All of these things, some of them merely mechanical and others of great aesthetic significance, worked toward one object—that of bringing the efforts of the writer closer and more easily to the public. It would have seemed a year ago that the last possible great development had already taken place, that there was nothing to do but to improve upon already existing factors. But within the last three months an entirely new method of distributing "literature" has sprung up with an almost unbelievable rapidity. It is a matter to cause wonder, particularly in those people who realize the potentialities in this new invention. This, of course, is the radio. That it may have an influence on letters sooner or later should be apparent to all.

Already some newspapers have seized upon the radio as a means of broadcasting the news of the day. At Newark, N.J., Thornton Burgess, writer of children's stories, is retelling his fairy tales nightly. Negotiations have already started between the directors of radio stations and various poets which have for purpose the reading of original poetry. This does not seem so surprising in an age when everything is surprising if one stops to give it a moment's thought, but imagine what could easily have happened fifty years ago if the radio had been a perfected device. Englishmen could have sat in their homes in the evening and listened to the voice of Swinburne reciting the choruses from "Atalanta in Calydon," or Tennyson reading from the "Idylls of the King," or Thomas Carlyle describing phases of the French Revolution. In America hundreds of families could have sat by their receiving devices and listened to the wise words of Emerson or Thoreau, Whittier or Longfellow.

It has been stated that a public of more than 400,000 people listen nightly to the news, concerts, and various things that pass through the radio. It is marvelous to consider that a single voice may command such a huge bulk of the population. Assuredly such an audience will have a particular literature written for it. Just as the serial novel is shaped to the exigencies of monthly publication, its climaxes falling in the proper places, so will the literature of the radio be written and recited by trained pens and voices for the nightly concert. Here is a great educational device, one that can bring "Tristan und Isolde" into the humblest parlor, that can render the voice of the most distinguished poet and writer to the shopgirl and the schoolboy. It is to be hoped that wise and reasonable direction will exploit the radio to its fullest capabilities as a dispenser of all that is fine and noble in modern letters and music, and protect it from the ignoble control that threatens to ruin the moving picture.

Editorial Notes

THE British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is one of those inconspicuous bodies under the Government that quietly and modestly undertake a useful, if not indispensable, work. The work, in this case, is no less than that of relieving the public of all responsibility for grappling with foreign place names. If an Englishman cheerfully talks of "Lemberg" and never dreams of attempting the Polish equivalent "Lwów," it is because the committee decided that Lemberg should be the official British version. If he talks of Bromberg, instead of Bydgoszcz; Warsaw, instead of Warszawa; Ragusa, instead of Dubrovnik, it is all because the committee has definitely set the spelling to be adopted. But, alas! the existence of the committee is now threatened. The Government must economize. An appeal is being made for £500 a year, which is needed to enable the work to continue. Surely no unreasonable sum for a happy release from problems so burdensome!

AN Agrarian Party, corresponding to the American farm bloc, may be formed in Great Britain before the next general election. A preliminary joint convention is planned by the National Farmers Union, the Landowners Association, the Workers Union, and the Union of Agricultural Workers, at which a consolidation for political purposes is contemplated. More and more the two-party system, which has been best exemplified in England, is tending to a disruption in favor of the group system, which is already in force on the European continent. The group system is based more on community of economic interests and less on supposed political ideals. In the past the farm vote has been the foundation of conservatism. In the future it may be one of the main forces toward progress. In France, the Radical Party, which before the war held the balance of power, was based on the votes of the small landowners.

CURIOUSLY conflicting standards of propriety on the part of public authorities are indicated by the refusal of the Marylebone-Borough Council to allow the lamposts in Oxford Street, London, to bear illuminated advertising signs. The signs, asserts the Council, "would be regarded as an infringement of public amenities." Meanwhile the General Post Office decides that even the backs of postage stamps shall be let out to advertisers. A debate between the Postmaster-General and the chairman of the Marylebone Council on the ethics of "selling space" would be an interesting feature.

THE length of time taken for the actual consummation of an important event often contrasts strikingly with the importance of the event. Such was the case emphatically when Alanson B. Houghtaling, the new American Ambassador to Germany, presented his credentials to President Ebert, thereby re-establishing relations between these two countries, for it is reported that the ceremonies associated with this great step lasted less than fifteen minutes.